

SECOND HAND

PIANOS

AT

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

67 Congress Street.

Call and Investigate.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHEET MUSIC,
10 Sheets for 25 Cents.

YOU WILL BE SATISFIED

If You Buy Your TEAS and COFFEES Of Us. We Yield
To No Competitors in the Claims We Make For
Our TEAS and COFFEES.

We are fully and amply stocked with the very best that grows,
in both articles, and we invite comparison in quality with any com-
petitor, independently of the fact that our prices are lower than first-
class goods are sold for elsewhere. One trial will convince any cus-
tomer of the excellence of our goods, and we respectfully call your
attention to the following price considerations:

TEAS.	COFFEES.
Best Garden Formosa, Oolong, regular 60c quality, our price per lb.....45c	Our Coffees are famous for their Absolute Purity, Rich Aroma and Delicate Flavor.
Fancy English Breakfast, sold elsewhere at 50c, here per lb.....40c	Ames' Special Mocha and Java, lb.....29c
Choice Young Hyson, lb.....40c	Choice Java and Mocha, lb.....25c
Regular 50c Formosa, lb.....35c	Choice Blend, lb.....20c

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

CARVING
SETS.

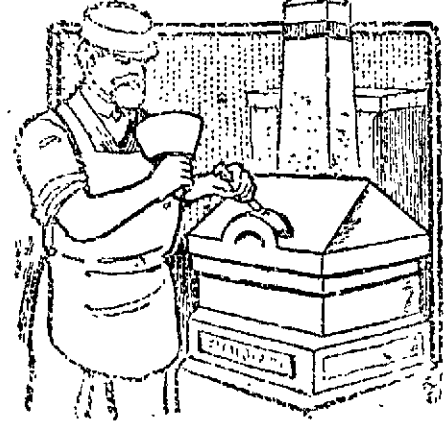
FINEST LINE EVER SHOWN IN PORTSMOUTH
PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

A. P. Wendell & Co

2 MARKET SQUARE.

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
ments at work in the best and most appropriate
style, and having had many years' experience
have shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.



Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

SNOW SHOVELS, SLEIGH BELLS
AXES

SKATES!

Try one of our new Safety Razors.

Rider & Cotton,

65 MARKET STREET.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Advocated Before The Con-
stitutional Convention.

Total Number Of Proposed Amend-
ments Is Sixty-Nine.

Vote On Lower House Question Will
Be Taken Today.

Concord, Dec. 9.—The constitu-
tional convention opened its second
week this morning with a somewhat
decreased attendance, due to the re-
ported condition of the country
roads.

After a prayer by the Rev. Burton
W. Lockhart, D. D., of Manchester,
chaplain to the convention, the con-
vention went into a committee of the
whole to consider the several propo-
sitions to the apportionment of the
house of representatives.

The discussion was general rather
than specific, and nearly all of the
amendments proposed were touched
upon in passing.

Mr. Mitchell of Concord, Mr. Leach
of Franklin, Attorney-General East-
man of Exeter, Colonel Scott of Pe-
terborough, U. S. Deputy Attorney
Hambert of Nashua and Gordon
Woodbury of Bedford all contributed
to the discussion.

Mr. Woodbury asked that some
well equipped member state affirma-
tively, positively and definitely to
the convention whether there is any real
necessity for cutting down the house
of representatives, and why. He sug-
gested that most of the time has been
occupied by a consideration of how to
cut the house down without much
thought to the main question: Why
cut it down?

The discussion was resumed this
afternoon at two o'clock, after an
hours recess.

The Hon. Stephen S. Jewett of La-
conia was chairman of this morning's
committee of the whole.

Among the more notable visitors
were the Hon. Frank E. Kaley of
Milford, who was in the senate of
1901, and who will be one of Govern-
or Bachelder's councilors, and the Hon.
Daniel C. Remick of Littleton.

The convention this morning ac-
cepted a report from one of its com-
mittees and voted to submit to the
people General Baker's amendment
providing for voting precincts in
wards and large towns.

Among the new amendments pro-
posed were one by Mr. Leach of
Franklin, providing that no town or
city shall have authority to exempt
from taxation any property that is run
for profit or gain; by Mr. Ham of
Portsmouth, providing for a tax of
not more than five per cent. on in-
heritances exceeding \$10,000; by
General Baker of Bow, providing for
the election of a lieutenant-govern-
or who shall serve as president of
the senate, and who shall be paid
\$500 per annum; and by Mr. Ledoux
of Nashua providing for the initiative
and referendum.

The convention this afternoon
granted a hearing to the New
Hampshire Woman's Suffrage asso-
ciation, in favor of an amendment to
the constitution designed to give
women the same suffrage rights, as
men. The speakers were Miss Mary
N. Chase of Andover, president of the
state association, and Henry B.
Blackwell and Miss Alice Stone Black-
well, both of Boston.

This was the last day under the
rules for the introduction of new
amendments and twenty-one were
placed before the convention, making
a total of sixty-nine or more than
twice as many as were introduced in
the convention of 1889.

Those introduced today included
propositions for the taxing of fran-
chises, making population instead of
valuation the basis of representation
in the state senate, making the num-
ber of members in the state senate
thirty-one, abolishing the governor's
council and directing the steam rail-
roads to give free passes to all state
officers.

An amendment calling for the ap-
pointment of sheriffs for terms of
five years by the superior court was
reported unfavorably by the commit-

tee and was killed.

Most of the convention's time to-
day was taken up with the further
discussion of the size of the lower
house of the legislature, upon which
a final vote will be taken tomorrow
noon.

Speeches in favor of the town sys-
tem were made by Mitchell of Con-
cord, Eastman of Exeter, Kent of
Lancaster, Pillsbury of Londonderry,
Scott of Peterborough, Ashleigh of
Dorchester, Woodbury of Bedford,
Wentworth of Plymouth and others.

Lyford and Lamprey of Concord,
Little and Starr of Manchester, Busiel
of Laconia and others spoke in favor
of the district system.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.

Surprises in the Results in Some of
the Cities.

More surprises came with the nine-
teen Massachusetts cities holding
elections on Tuesday than with the
thirteen which decided the question of
home government last week.

Summarizing the features, it ap-
pears that Salem, in turning out the
almost famous administration of
Mayor John F. Hurley in favor of an
overwhelmingly republican govern-
ment, also went into the license col-
umn; Lowell went republican for
mayor for the first time in years,
chose a democratic board of alder-
men, but a republican council, and
capped the climax by going no license
by about 300.

Then Chelsea went no license in
conformity with every other city in
Boston's environs, a result not unex-
pected in face of the returns last
year, when license had the hairbreadth
margin of four votes. Newburyport
joined the other seaport cities in vot-
ing license, reversing last year's go-
ing. The four cities mentioned with
Fitchburg last week constitute the
changes of cities on the license ques-
tion this year.

Tuesday's elections resulted as fol-
lows:

Cities.	Mayor	City Gov.
Boston, Ry-year.....	d	
Malden, Charles L. Dean, (r).....	d	
Cambridge, John H. McNamee (d).....	d	
Chelsea, Edward E. Willard (r).....	r	
Everett, Charles Bruce (r).....	r	
Somerville, Edward Giles (r).....	r	
Beverly, Parker S. Davis (r).....	r	
Fall River, George Grime (r).....	r	
Chilcope, James H. Loomis (r).....	r	
Holyoke, Arthur B. Chapin (r).....	r	
Lowell, Charles E. Howe (r).....	r	
Lynn, Frederick W. Eastham (r).....	r	
Medford, Charles S. Baxter (r).....	r	
Melrose, Sidney H. Buttrick (r).....	r	
Newburyport, James F. Carens (n).....	n	
Newton, John W. Weeks (r).....	r	
Salem, Joseph N. Peterson (r).....	r	
Woburn, John P. Fenney (d).....	d	
Worcester, E. S. Fletcher (r).....	r	

The Election in Boston.

Boston went democratic in electing
a board of aldermen and a street
commissioner, adopted the act provid-
ing for the building of the Washington
street subway by the city, by a ma-
jority of three to one; voted for li-
cense by its usual majority and split
its vote for school committee between
the Public School association and the
democratic ticket so evenly that at a
late hour the complexion of this com-
test was undecided.

John H. Dnaco, democratic candi-
diate for street commissioner, has
been elected over Edward W. Presko,
republican, present commissioner. It
is also as good as settled that the next
board of aldermen will be composed
of ten democrats and three republic-
ans.

Fifteen out of the twenty-five wards
show the election of thirty-four demo-
crats and eleven republicans, and full
returns will probably reduce the demo-
cratic majority in that body very
little, if any, from the present stand-
ing. No election for mayor was held
this year.

SEC. MOODY'S ORDER.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has is-
sued a general order calling attention
to flag and commanding officers to
the provision of the law authorizing
for examination of not more than six
warrant officers each year for com-
missions in the regular line of the
navy. This order instructs command-
ing officers to encourage petty officers
under their commands to strive for
these commissions. Up to date but
three warrant officers have passed the
examinations for commissions.

Group instantly relieved. Dr. Thom-
as' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe.
Never fails. At any drug store.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

If there is one feature above another
of city life which is inspiring to the
residents, it is the sight of a piece of
fire fighting apparatus drawn by big
strong, straining, galloping horses
dashing down the street on a dead
run in response to an alarm of fire.

Persons who will stop their work
for no other cause will pause a mo-
ment and go to the window to "see
her go by," while to those on the
street the warning shouts of police-
men, the hurry and skurry of vehicles
to draw out of the way, the hasty
stopping of the electric cars, the ac-
celerated jump of pedestrians to reach
the sidewalk, and the general excite-
ment, bustle and movement incident
to clearing a passageway for the five
tons of highly polished steel and
nickel, with a cloud of black smoke
trailing in its wake, make the eye of
the old sparkle with renewed anima-
tion and the young with unfeigned
and expressive delight.

While the fire apparatus itself
comes in for its full share of public
admiration, and the firemen clinging
to the trucks and the footboards of
the engine like spiders to a trellis are
given their quota of friendly and ap-
proving glances, it is the horses that
attract the most attention, and it is
upon these fine, smooth-coated, well-
matched, intelligent animals that the
eye lingers so long as the apparatus
they are so rapidly pulling remains
in sight.

That the owners of cattle are taking
every precaution against their herds
contracting the foot and mouth dis-
ease, which now prevails in various
sections of New England, is evident,
and where the disease has not yet
made its appearance no chances are
being taken.

As an example the following story
is reported of a farmer who early in
the week tried to sell five of his cows.
They are all good ones and are con-
sidered, it is said, to be among the
choicest breed of their kind in the
town. Some time previous to the foot
and mouth disease scare, a neighbor
offered a good price for the cows, but
the owner refused.

Tuesday, he reconsidered the offer
and went to the neighbor, saying he
was ready to sell. The latter was
suspicious that the animals were
infected with the disease, seeing the
owner was willing to sell, and refused
to make the purchase.

As a matter of fact the animals
were in as perfect health as the day
when the neighbor offered to make the
purchase and no trace of the foot and
mouth disease was to be found.

Sheriff Dunn of Portland evidently
knows a good thing when he sees it,
and he quickly recognizes what a
good thing it is to be on good terms
with the newspaper boys. Witness
this little quotation from a recent in-
terview: "Among all the young men
of my acquaintance I think the young
Maine newspaper men whom I have
met, are the brightest of any. Indeed,
rarely do you find such a remarkably
intelligent class of young men. They
are among my best and most intimate
friends. I have found them invariably
honest and sincere in all my dealings
with them. I make it a rule to tell
them the whole of all matters con-
nected with the office and then, after
completing the story, inform them
how much of the news I desire them
to have made public. Never once have
I found any confidence violated. They
have a wonderful facility for getting
facts correct. I have talked with
them for hours—they taking only a
few stray notes, but when the news
appears in print, written wholly from
memory, they have it complete. It is
wonderful. I suppose this accom-
plishment is attained by long practice.
I am always glad to meet newspaper
men."

A few years ago the balsam fir tree
was considered one of the most worth-
less of forest trees, but since the
growth of the Christmas tree indus-
try it has taken on an added value.
The contractors pay from three to
four cents apiece for the small trees
and from twenty-five to forty cents
for the larger ones. This price seems
insignificant when taken alone, but
when when it is considered that from
3000 to 4000 trees will grow on an
acre and that the trees can be raised
on land worthless for anything else
it is a different story. The cutting
age is from seven years up. Now
Hampshire farmers who have waste
land that is lying worthless near rail-
roads would do well to plant it with

basam fir and in a few years they
would reap a rich reward. The de-
mand is constantly increasing in the
large cities.

Scores of water pipes in the city
burst as a result of the sudden cold
snap and it was almost impossible on
Tuesday to get a plumber to make re-
pairs, they were in such demand.
Dealers were taking orders and giv-
ing each one attention when they
could get to it. Many had to go tie-
up and without water to use. It is
probable that the plumbers will find
more business in bursted pipes today
than yesterday, as it is known that
it requires time for the cold to pene-
trate partially-sealed buildings.

A remarkable feature of the temper-
ature Tuesday, one seldom equalled
anywhere at any time of the year, was
the almost stationary position of the
mercury in the tube from noon until
after ten o'clock in the evening.

This stationary feature of the tem-
perature as the night drew on really
indicated that the cold wave was pass-
ing, and that unless another came,
today would be warmer. Usually the
weather grows cold with the passing
of the afternoon, and the keeping
even was really a relative gain for the
better or warmer.

BRIDGES IN QUARANTINE.

Maine Cattle Commissioners Making
a Tour of State Boundary Line.

The Maine cattle commissioners,
John M. Deering, W. G. Deas and Dr.
George Bailey, were here on Tuesday
and placed a quarantine on the Ports-
mouth and Kittery bridge to prevent
all cattle from this state entering
Maine on the hoof, as a preventive
against the hoof and mouth disease.
The commissioners appointed Dr.
Lemuel Pope, Jr., of the local board
of health as their agent, and Tuesday
afternoon went to Dover and placed a
quarantine on the Dover and Elliot
bridge.

They will make a tour of the entire
boundary line, enforcing the restric-
tion on shipping cattle into Maine.
Dr. Lemuel Pope, Jr., is also the state
agent for this county and he has made
an inspection of every herd of any
size in Rockingham county and has
failed to discover any traces of the
disease.

ADMIRAL HICHBORN IN BUSI-
NESS.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, U.
S. Navy, retired has been unanim-
ously elected a member of the board of
directors of the Washington Loan and
Trust company of Washington, D. C.,
one of the most substantial business
institutions in the country, at the
head of which is Mr. John Jay Edson.
Admiral Hichborn was formerly
chief constructor of the navy and is
one of the best known and most high-
ly esteemed of the officers of the ser-
vice. His election is a compliment
to him in his capacity as a citizen
of Washington and his influence as
a director will be felt for the best in-
terest of the company.—Army and Na-
vy Register, Dec. 6.

DANIEL R. RYAN COMING.

Manager Hartford of Music hall has
secured a very strong attraction for
next Monday night in the production
of An Enemy to the King, by Daniel
R. Ryan and his first-class supporting
company of thirty people. This was
B. H. Sothern's greatest success last
season and Mr. Ryan presents it by
special arrangement with Daniel Froh-
man. Mr. Ryan is one of the most
promising romantic actor stars on the
American stage today. He carries
gorgeous scenery and costumes, and
has everywhere won for himself, his
associates and the play lavish praise.

GREENLAND MAN BEWILDERED.

A Greenland man came to town on
Tuesday to buy a pair of warm boots
for his young son. He purchased the
boots but instead of returning to
Greenland proceeded to make a few
wet goods purchases. When arrest-
ed the man was utterly bewildered
and talked of walking to Greenland.
As the thermometer was several de-
grees below zero, it was a lucky thing
for the suburbanite that he fell in
with the police officer.

No police court today.

OUR STOMACH (Acid Dyspepsia.)

Now Recognized as the Cause of
Serious Diseases.

Acid dyspepsia, commonly called
heartburn or sour stomach, is a form
of indigestion resulting from fermenta-
tion of the food. The stomach being
too weak to promptly digest it, the
food remains until fermentation be-
gins, filling the stomach with gas, and
a bitter, sour, burning taste in the
mouth is often present. This condi-
tion soon becomes chronic and being
in every day occurrence is given but
little attention. Because Dyspepsia is
not immediately fatal, many people
do nothing for the trouble.

It is now well known among able
physicians that the whole constitu-
tion is gradually undermined and
weakened, that the nerves and vital
organs are seriously affected by any
form of dyspepsia. This is plain, as
every organ, every nerve in the body
is nourished by the blood and the
blood is replenished from the food di-
gested. If the food is properly digest-
ed the blood is pure, the nerves
steady, but if supplied from a sour,
fermenting, decaying mass the blood
is vitiated, poisoned and the result is
shown in sleeplessness, lack of energy,
poor appetite, nervousness. Every
rifle is magnified and the dyspeptic
sees nothing but the dark side of
everything.

Within a recent period a remedy
has been discovered prepared solely
to cure dyspepsia and stomach
troubles. It is known as Stuart's Dys-
pepsia Tablets and it is now becoming
rapidly used and prescribed as a radi-
cal cure for every form of dyspepsia.

It is not claimed to cure anything
except dyspepsia and stomach weak-
ness in its various forms, but for this
it has been shown to be unequalled.
The eminent specialists, Reed and
O'Leary, have recently stated that
they considered Stuart's Dyspepsia
Tablets an unflinching specific for dis-
orders of the digestive organs, and the
remarkable cures made in cases of
long standing dyspepsia proves that
this remedy has extraordinary merit.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have
been placed before the public and are
sold by druggists everywhere at 50
cents per package, and while it
promptly and effectually restores a
vigorous digestion, at the same time
is perfectly harmless and will not in-
jure the most delicate stomach, but
on the contrary by giving perfect di-
gestion, strengthens the stomach, im-
proves the appetite and makes life
worth living.

SEVENTH ANNUAL.

The seventh annual call of Division
2, A. O. H., has been set for Wednes-
day evening, Jan. 7, 1903, in Free-
man's hall. The music for the dancing
and the preliminary concert from
eight to nine o'clock will be furnished
by Joy and Philbrick's orchestra.

O. B. Y'S THIS EVENING.

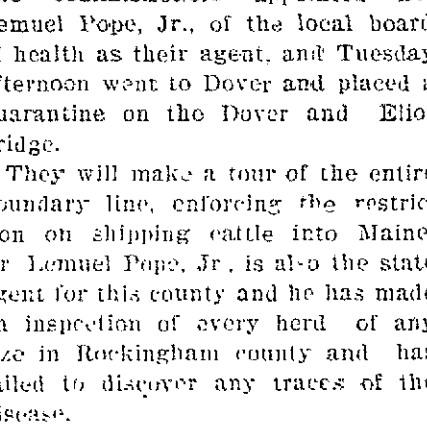
The first social assembly under
the auspices of the O. B. Y's. will be
held at Conversatory Hall this (Wed-
nesday) evening. It will be an invita-
tion party, and many out of town
guests will be present. A large party
is expected from Dover. Dancing
will commence at eight o'clock.

WORK COMMENCED.

Joseph Hett had a small gang of
men start work on the proposed ex-
tension of the city water main to the
plant of the White Mountain Paper
company on Tuesday. As soon as
weather permits a large gang will be
employed and the work rapidly
pushed.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —



— AT THE —

SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR,

EXETER, N. H.

NO POLICE COURT TODAY.

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Kansas Executives Looking For Wives

(Special Correspondence.)

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 1.—In order to make good their anticommonion pledges, Governor Elect Willis J. Bailey and Lieutenant Governor Elect David J. Hanna, both bachelors, are searching for wives. At least they ought to be searching for wives, and very industriously, too, since they have only a month's grace, it being understood as part of the agreement that they should be married before their inauguration on Jan. 1.

The people of Kansas believe it is not good for man to be alone, particularly as there are in Kansas so many



WILLIS J. BAILEY.

bright and pretty girls who with reasonable and proper wooing would make good wives. So when these ambitious bachelors sought the nominations of governor and lieutenant governor they were quietly but frankly told that they lacked one of the essential requisites of good citizenship. This the candidates intimated was a defect that might be easily remedied and promised to speedily lead to the hymeneal altar blushing Kansas belles. Of course the pledges were not made formally upon the floor of the convention, nor reaffirmed in their speeches of acceptance, but are regarded by all good Kansans as just as binding as though they had been incorporated in the platform with a string of whereases as long as the moral law.

An especial reason why Kansans want their governor at least to be a married man is this:

This session of the legislature two years ago appropriated money for the purchase of an executive mansion. A \$70,000 home for the governor was selected, and Governor Stanley, who retires in January, was the first executive to occupy it.

The people of the Sunflower State are exceedingly proud of the executive mansion and do not propose to have it occupied as a bachelor's hall. Society of the state looks upon the mansion as a place for its annual ball and other social functions, and matrons demand that the governor elect install a wife as mistress in the house.

How far the matrimonial pledges of the bachelor candidates went in securing their endorsement at the polls is of course a matter of speculation. Any way they were elected, and "it is up to them to make good."

The governor elect is a man in the prime of life and one whom, according to the estimate of his friends, any woman might be proud to marry.

Mr. Bailey was born in Carroll county, Ill., on Oct. 12, 1864. He was educated in the Mount Carroll high school and graduated from the University of Illinois in June, 1879. Following his graduation he went to Kansas and took up farming and stock raising, which he still follows successfully. He founded the town of Baileyville in Neosho county, where he now lives. Early after his arrival in Kansas he took to politics and has been most of the time a worker in the Republican ranks. He has been a member of the Kansas legislature and congressman at large from Kansas.

From Chicago there comes a story that the reason Mr. Bailey never wed is that during his life as a student at the University of Illinois he was jilted by a charming girl and that he then swore never again to trust a woman.

Whether this is true or false Mr. Bailey returns to say, though he does not have the characteristics of a woman-hater.

The lieutenant governor elect is a younger man than the governor elect, but no less amiable and worthy of a good wife. He is a good deal of a society man and is possessed of abundant means for sustaining a wife in the position to which he has attained by his ability and the suffrage of the people.

Mr. Hanna insists that he promised that if the state convention nominated him for governor, for which place he was also an aspirant, he would find a wife in Kansas before he day of his inauguration. As he was nominated for the second place on the ticket, he now pleads that he is not bound to comply with that promise.

While his constituents reluctantly admit the logic of Mr. Hanna's argument, they think it is a pretty small excuse and are anxious that he as well as the governor elect should wed. A double wedding, with the successful candidates as the bridegrooms and Kansas belles as the brides, would make every one in the state happy.

HENRY W. MILLER.

ENGAGED.

Marriage is very largely an accident. In few cases do men or women set up a standard of manly or womanly excellence and choose by it. In most cases people become engaged as the result of propinquity rather than because of any deep rooted preference.

And so it often happens that the wife enters upon the obligations of maternity just as thoughtlessly as she entered on the marriage relation, because no one has warned her of the dangers she faces.

Thousands of women become invalids for lack of knowledge of themselves. It is to this large body of women that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes as a priceless boon, because it cures womanly ills.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"After my first child was born," writes Mrs. Jordan Stout, of Pawcettgap, Frederick Co., Va., "my health was very poor for a long time, and last winter I was so bad with pain down back I could hardly move without great suffering. My husband got me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and a vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' which I used as directed. In four days I was greatly relieved, and now, after using the medicine three months, I seem to be entirely well. I can't see why it is that there are so many suffering women when there is such an easy way to be cured. I know your medicines are the best in the world."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the favorite family laxative. One 'Pellet' a laxative, two 'Pellets' a cathartic dose.

MASONIC.

Masons to Be Found in Every Country—Temple Chaps.

In every country and in every clime Masons are to be found, and upon every continent on the face of the globe there are regularly constituted and recognized Masonic lodges. In Europe, from the snow clad mountains of Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun, to the vine covered hills of Italy, there is one unbroken line of Masonic altars. Even in Spain and Portugal, under the shadow of religious superstition; in Turkey, the center of the Mohammedan faith, and in darkest Russia, where freedom and liberty are banished, the lights of Masonry are burning upon pillars of strength and beauty. Freemasonry will always endure, its light will ever shine, and its influence will never cease to elevate mankind and lift him upward.—Grand Orator Hart of California.

Pennsylvania has six lodges and three Royal Arch chapters named after George Washington.

In New South Wales the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution affords support to thirty-four annuitants at a cost of \$2,700, and its funds amount to \$30,000.

W. A. Bolt has been elected grand master of Ohio and Orin S. Henderson grand master of California.

The grand lodge of Illinois donated \$1,000 to the Fraternal building at the world's fair in St. Louis.

The Masonic bodies of Rome, N. Y., have decided to build a Masonic temple. The amount of capital stock is to be \$20,000.

How many nonaffiliates there are! "The woods are full of them," says the Keystone. "How shall we win them back? Vain effort. Retain all you have by making Masonry what it ought to be—always and everywhere. The way to cure nonaffiliation is to prevent it. Make lodge meetings attractive. Do otherwise is to drive the membership away."

There are no "squabbles" in the lodge where the brethren understand and practice the Masonic tenets of "brotherly love, relief and truth."

If lodges in general will adopt the practice and cultivation of vocal and instrumental music at all their meetings, whether there is work to be done or not, there will arise a new interest throughout the brotherhood.—Masonic Herald.

The grand lodge of Montana is considering by committee the formation of a Masonic home. One thousand dollars was recently transferred to the fund to found a home, the invested funds of which amount to \$13,469.97.



During September 4,634 new certificates were written and charters for sixty-eight new camps issued.

The Modern Woodmen of America is a financially strong society, having more than one-half million surplus on hand in its general fund.

The death rate ran very low for September, being only \$116,500, while the losses for August amounted to \$425,000.

The great strength of Modern Woodmen of America has come because of its representative form of government and the fact that no law has been enacted without full and free discussion.

The members of the Modern Woodmen of America have banded together to furnish co-operative insurance. They are carrying on one of the largest business concerns in the United States.—Modern Woodman.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

67th Street

GO TO SLEEP, L'I' HONEY.

Honey, l'i' honey,
Wid de eyes so sweet en sunny,
You thinkin', ez I tuck you up in bed,
Lout de Chris'mus country sweet,
Wid de gold en silver street,
En de runnin' er de reindeer on de shed

II.

"Is der comin' right away?
Is it longer ter Chris'mus day?
You sayin', whilst de evenin' shadders creep;
But it's coming, right along,
En de sleigh-bells sing a song:—
'Go ter sleep, l'i' honey, go ter sleep!'"

III.

Honey, l'i' honey,
Ef a worl' er Love wuz money,
You reckon dat you'd ever wake ter weep?
You'd have de mostes' gold—
All yo' rosy arms could hold,—
Go ter sleep, l'i' honey, go ter sleep!
—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Newark has been pretty thoroughly overhauled during her stay at the Boston navy yard, and the department assumes that she will remain in good condition for the next three years.

The navy department is informed of the arrival at Santa Barbara, Cal., of the Boston, from Southern waters. It is understood that the Boston will remain there for some time, devoting the stay to target practice and other evolutions required by regulation.

The cruiser Newark, Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., in command, sailed from Boston last week and has arrived at New York, where her powder and other ammunition will be taken on board and the vessel will then at once sail to join the fleet of evolution at Culebra.

The naval authorities in Washington express much satisfaction at the successful progress of the fleet of destroyers and torpedo boats in cruising from Norfolk to Culebra, and as no reports of serious accidents have been received it is believed that this little fleet has arrived at its destination without any great lessening of its efficiency.

Following the conclusion of the maneuvers in the Caribbean sea the Prairie will be detached from regular service and become a part of the already large training fleet under the orders of the bureau of navigation. This action has become necessary on account of the large number of recruits gathered from all parts of the country.

The U. S. S. Yorktown has been sent to Amoy from Chefoo, and with the Kentucky, New Orleans and Vicksburg, will remain at that pleasant winter resort until something like a satisfactory condition of affairs shall obtain in that part of the world. The Yorktown is in need of extensive repairs, in view of the fact that with the exception of a brief overhauling at the Mare Island navy yard in 1897-98 this staunch little vessel has been steadily in commission since April, 1889.

The Chauncey, Bainbridge and Barry, torpedo boat destroyers of the first class, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2. The Chauncey came from New York, meeting the other two vessels at League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and the fleet, under command of Lieut. A. H. Davis, made the trip down the coast together. The vessels were placed in the lay up slips at St. Helena and will form part of the reserve torpedo boat flotilla at the navy yard.

The proposition to dispose of the Philadelphia, or to assign the vessel to relieving ship duty, meets with the hearty approval of all officers who have had the misfortune to serve on that vessel. It is a healthy sign of the improved conditions in our naval service when a ship no older than the Philadelphia is detached from active service and relegated to the "junk pile" or to harbor service. The Philadelphia has never been a favorite with sea-going officers and men.

Senatorial reports were scattered broadcast on Nov. 30 concerning an accident on the U. S. S. Texas, and no pains were spared in many daily papers to publish everything ill about the vessel, as a veritable vessel being ignored. The fact of the matter is that the accident was a slight one, and neither reports to the contrary, neither the vessel or any of her crew were in danger at any time. While at far out port on Nov. 29 off the Delaware capes, two or three cylinders of a turret gun cracked, and the vessel returned to Norfolk, Va., for repairs, and as soon as the defects were made good the Texas will proceed to Culebra and join the fleet under Admiral Dewey.

New Yarns From Washington

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, Dec. 2.—With congress in session, Washington is herself again. It is pleasant to see the solons, many of whose faces are familiar through long public service, here in their places and to meet them again in the corridors and cloakrooms and listen to their stories and experiences, though some of these we have heard over and over for the past decade. However, this is to be expected, but the congressional humorists and story tellers have enough new material on tap to relieve the stress and strain of legislative activity. The everyday experiences in the national capital when congress is in session furnish many pleasing incidents, which when recounted in the capital cloakrooms and hotel corridors with proper embellishments give zest and piquancy to Washington life.

The other day the venerable and dignified senior senator from Massachusetts while showing some Bay State



HE WAS SHOWING VISITORS ABOUT TOWN. visitors about town pointed out a magnificent old residence built years ago by a famous and rather shady lawyer of his time.

"Why," asked one of the party, "was he able to build a house like that by his practice?"

"Yes," gravely replied Senator Hoar, "by his practice and his practices."

"Private" John Allen, former representative from Mississippi and the recognized wit of several congresses, chanced to be in Washington while President Roosevelt was on his recent bear hunt in the cumbreses of the former's state. "Private" Allen, who acquired that honorable title by reason of his frequent declaration that he was proud to have been the only private in either army, was met by a friend on Pennsylvania avenue while here.

"Hello, Private," said the friend jocularly, "how does it happen that when President Roosevelt is shooting bears down in your state you are keeping so far away?"

"Sh-h-h," said Allen mysteriously, and taking his interrogator by the lapel of the coat he led him into a doorway.

"Keep it quiet," he whispered darkly, "but the reason is I'm a bear."

In view of the fact that the president bagged no big game on his late hunting expedition, it is inferred that most of the other Mississippi bears exercised the same sagacity as "Private" Allen and got out of the state.

Few government reports issued this fall have attracted so much attention as that given to the report and recommendations of the adjutant general of the army.

General Corbin discussed the canteen briefly, but pointedly, commented adversely upon the tendency of young officers to get married when their pay was scarcely sufficient for one, and recommended the instruction of soldiers in vocal music and the encouragement of regimental airs and ditties. Every one in Washington has been talking about that report.

"It isn't every day," said an officer in speaking of it, "that you can get a 'wine, women and song' report like that."

Among the recent interesting and interesting visitors at the national capital were two small boys from East Orange, N. J. Their excursion was wholly without the knowledge of their fond parents, and consequently a couple of district policemen were waiting at the railroad station to greet them. As the detectives marched the boys off the platform and over to the station house one of them said wistfully:

"Have we got to go back to East Orange without seeing the capitol after all?"

This was too much for the sympathetic detectives, and when an irate

father arrived on the next train the local constabulary interceded for the young delinquents. Paternal wrath melted into paternal pride, and with the detectives as guides the enterprising youths spent a never to be forgotten day exploring the glories of the city.

When the runaways left Washington for their home, two more contented and self-satisfied youngsters could not be found anywhere, and even the erstwhile angry father seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

There is already some speculation among representatives who will come back to the next congress as to the proper arena by which to address Prince Kuni Kuni Kalanialoe, the delegate elect from the territory of Hawaii, who will be seated at the opening of the Fifty-seventh congress. Now, as everybody knows, he is a "prince of the blood," Hawaiian blood, but royal blood, just the same, such as it is, and is really the first son of royalty to break into the American congress.

Very likely most of his colleagues will fall into the habit of calling him just as he is called at home, "Prince Capid."

Those who want to avoid such familiarity may designate him as Prince Kuni, which is correct, though as the title of the representative of free and independent people it sounds somewhat incongruous.

Some may insist on Mr. Kalanialoe, but the name is so long and so intricate in vowels that few who are not acquainted with the Kanaka language would care to try it.

The prince is a good fellow and has some idea about republican institutions, which cannot be said of all the prominent Hawaiians. He is handsome, but dark skinned, with very black hair and mustache.

Speaking of the president and his hunting experiences, here is a new story about his recent turkey hunt on the Bull Run battlefield.

The president left the turkey blind and started through a great stretch of woodland. He was guided by one of the mighty hunters of the region and was accompanied by William Hayden, whose plantation adjoins that of Representative Ricker, on which the president had been hunting.

The party walked several miles when Mr. Hayden, looking quizzically at the guide, said, "Mr. —, you are lost."

"Not a bit of it," replied the guide.

"What makes you think we are lost?" asked the president.

"Well," replied Mr. Hayden, "there is the sun to the south. We all know that the sun is in that part of the heavens. To reach our destination we should be going due west. We are going due east."

"That is enough for me," cried the president. "I always follow a man who steers in the woods by the sun or the stars."

Mr. Hayden took the president home in a bee line.

Among the wealth of incidents and anecdotes regarding Wu Ting Fang, the former Chinese minister, now recalled by reason of his recent departure from Washington, is one told of a visit made by him to a famous and exclusive girls' college, where the daughter of a well known Washington general was a student. Mr. Wu has always been interested in the scholastic attainments of his young friend. The president

was there.

me done entirely by myself in pen and ink without previous instruction. The ink warranted to be the kind used by the very best artists."

Muskmelons and literature cannot be successfully combined. This, at least, is the testimony of Arthur Stringer the Canadian poet, who has come down from his Ontario fruit farm for a winter in the city.

"I had promised my London publishers," he says, "to revise and arrange the proofs of a new volume of verse which they intended to publish this fall, but I didn't, and I had all summer to do it in, so the book will not be out until spring. My muskmelons were at fault. I got so interested in that crop of melons that for months I hardly touched a pen. And they were fine melons," added the poet reminiscently.

"But I'm working now to make up for it all."

In answer to a request to tell his readers how he worked, Mr. J. M. Barrie, whose new book, "The Little White Bird," has just been published, wrote the following on a crumpled piece of paper that had evidently once contained tobacco:

FICTION.
8 pipes 1 ounce
7 ounces 1 week
2 weeks 1 chap
20 chapters 1 lib
2 lib 1 novel

When Frank Norris left New York several months ago, he was bound for San Francisco, where he intended to take passage to the Mediterranean on a wheat ship, but he bought a mountain ranch on the Pacific slope instead and intended to live and work there, coming to New York for a few months every second winter.

Shortly before his death he wrote to a friend: "I can shoot deer from my front windows. The quails are a pest. There's a trout stream just around the corner. We have the Stevensons for near neighbors. This beats a New York apartment."

The strike of the British bookbinders is to result in the introduction into England of books with paper covers, as is the way on the continent. One leading London publisher, driven to desperation by his inability to keep faith with his authors and the public, is getting some books which ought to have been clothed with cloth into paper skins. This introduces a change which on its merits has more than once been begun by some writers. To the British public it is all the same. The sixpenny edition of popular works has evidently come to stay in England. American publishers are watching the drift of things with keen eyes.

RICHARD TUPPER.

"That structure cost \$1,000,000,"

dent of the college, duly impressed with the importance of a visit by the Chinese minister, at once took the distinguished visitor in hand and proceeded to march him round the college grounds, telling him the history and purpose of each building and incidentally expanding on the glory of the institution. For an hour Mr. Wu listened. At last they reached the finest of the college buildings. Here the president paused and said impressively:

"This structure cost \$1,000,000 and is the finest building of its kind in the world."

"Ah, really?" said Mr. Wu blandly. "And could you tell me how Miss — (naming his young friend) does in her studies?"

The survey of the college came to an abrupt end, and with a sigh of relief Mr. Wu escaped to make his call.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mark Twain on Editing Obituaries. How Barrie Works.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Dec. 2.—Anything new from the genial Mark Twain is always appreciated, at least by most of us. It is sure to be funny, and even if it isn't so screamingly funny as some other things we have read or heard, it comes from the man to whom we owe half a century of laughter, from one who, in his cheery, unselfish, kindly way, means to be funny to the very end.

So we laugh quite heartily with Mark when he addresses the newspaper editors, through the form of a simulated advertisement in Harper's Weekly, on the subject of obituaries. He asks of them the privilege of editing the obituary notices of himself which they may happen to have on hand. "This not for present profit further than as concerns my family," he explains, "but as a favorable influence usable on the other side, where there are some who are not friendly to me."

"It is my desire that such journals and periodicals as have obituaries of me lying in their pigeonholes, with a view to sudden use some day, will not wait longer, but will publish them now and kindly send me a marked copy. I will correct them—not the facts, but the verdicts—striking out such clauses as could have a deleterious influence on the other side, and replacing them with clauses of a more judicious character."

I should, of course, expect to pay double rates for both the omissions and the substitutions, and I should also expect to pay quadruple rates for all obituaries which proved to be rightly and wisely worded in the originals, thus requiring no emendations at all.

"It is my desire to leave these amended obituaries neatly bound behind me as a perennial consolation and entertainment to my family, and as an heirloom which shall have a mournful but definite commercial value for my remote posterity."

Then as an afterthought, he adds this delicious postscript:

"P. S.—For the best obituary, one suitable for me to read in public and calculated to inspire regret, I desire to offer a prize, consisting of a portrait of

me done entirely by myself in pen and ink without previous instruction. The ink warranted to be the kind used by the very best artists."

MARK TWAIN'S PICTURE OF HIMSELF.

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SAMUEL HUBBARD.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Faintness, Smelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Bloating on the Stomach, Disordered Sleep, Nightmares, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.

BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the entire system, restoring the muscular system, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and ensuring with the Rosobad of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts," admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicines in the World.

Beecham's Pills have been before the public for half a century, and are the most popular family medicine. No testimonials are published, as Beecham's Pills

RECOMMEND THEMSELVES.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Eng., and 365 Canal St., New York.

Sold everywhere in boxes, 10c. and 25c.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

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ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.

WHY THE UNITED STATES WILL RULE THE WORLD

By ALFRED MOSELY, Member of Parliament of England



THE UNITED STATES WILL YET RULE THE WORLD, INDUSTRIALLY, EDUCATIONALLY, ETHICALLY AND PROBABLY—WHEN YOU GET READY TO USE YOUR ARMED FORCE—PHYSICALLY.

IN THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA, AMERICA HAS ALREADY WON. Your enormous success, which has placed the markets of the world at your mercy, is due to the education of your people and to your superior methods of production.

THE TRUSTS? I BELIEVE IN THEM. THEY ARE SPLENDID AND USEFUL DEVELOPMENTS OF YOUR HIGH CIVILIZATION. THEY ARE SOLVING THE GREAT PROBLEM OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN AMERICA. THEY ARE GIVING AMERICANS SUPREMACY EVERYWHERE. I BELIEVE THAT THE AMERICAN WHO OPPOSES INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION INJURES HIS COUNTRY.

There is no irreconcilable difference between capital and labor. They can be and should be harmonized. I feel confident that THE AMERICAN TRUST AND THE AMERICAN TRADES UNION IN THEIR LAST DEVELOPMENT WILL SETTLE FOREVER AND ON THE BEST LINES THE QUESTION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

When the question of capital and labor is fought out, I think that it will leave the two as partners on about these terms: First, a minimum wage for labor; second, interest for capital invested in an industry; third, a fund for depreciation of buildings, machinery and other items of the means of production; fourth, old age pensions for workers; fifth, the balance of the wealth produced to be equally divided between the employers and the employees.

The civilization that is being built up in the United States will not crumble and fall as other civilizations have gone to ruin. AMERICA IS EDUCATING HER PEOPLE. SHE IS BUILDING UPON THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE MASSES. WHAT SHE BUILDS WILL ENDURE—TRUSTS AND TRADE UNIONS AND ALL.

THE TRAINING NEEDED BY OUR GIRLS

By MARY E. WILLIAMS, Professor of Domestic Science, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

THE HOME IS, SO THE STATE IS. THE WOMEN OF TODAY WHO THINK THEY CAN PURIFY THE WORLD AT THE POLLS ARE MAKING A GREAT MISTAKE. Nor can they do it by entering into competition with men in the commercial world. Their work is to train the coming generation of men for the affairs of the world. And this work must be commenced in the nursery and be continued until habits and character are formed. If we are to do away with the evils of today, we must prepare the future wives and mothers or just this work.

Until this fact is recognized by our school boards, the training of a girl, unlike that of her brother, will be incomplete. For his training aims to fit him for his normal position in life, for his struggle with the world. The training of a girl, as it is now, seems to have the same aim for her; while HER NORMAL LIFEWORK—THE CARE OF THE HOME—IS PRACTICALLY IGNORED.

What is the remedy?

Nothing less than to MAKE DOMESTIC SCIENCE A PART OF THE REGULAR COURSE FOR GIRLS; necessary for promotion from elementary schools to high schools and from high schools to colleges.

CANADA IS NOT SEEKING RECIPROCITY OF UNCLE SAM

By Sir FREDERICK BORDEN, Canadian Minister of Militia

CANADA IS NOT SEEKING RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

At various times in the last twenty years Canadians have made advances in the matter of reciprocal arrangements, but they met such cold reception at Washington that latterly they have become convinced that the government there was not disposed to make a fair agreement, and Canada has, therefore, turned her attentions elsewhere with splendid results.

The Canadian and British governments have decided jointly to establish a fast Atlantic steamship service between Halifax, N. S., and Liverpool, with an annual subsidy of \$1,125,000 for ten years. The boats will make twenty knots.

CANADA WILL THEN ENTER THE LISTS FOR THE BLUE RIBBON SUPREMACY NOW HELD BY THE BIG BOATS RUNNING FROM NEW YORK, AND, WITH THE SHORTER VOYAGE TO HALIFAX, THE NEW SERVICE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ESTABLISH A NEW RECORD.

The steamers will make their terminus—in winter, at least—at Halifax. The terminus in the United Kingdom will probably be Liverpool.

The initial twenty knot service, while not as fast as the swiftest ships of lines running from New York, is the best for Canada under recent circumstances, as much express freight will be accommodated. But this speed is not by any means the end of what it is intended to make this service.

A NEW FLEET OF SHIPS WILL BE BUILT, AND THERE WILL BE FREQUENT SAILINGS. THE NEW SERVICE WILL BE ESTABLISHED AT AN EARLY DATE.

Football's Need.

Intercollegiate Committee to Settle Eligibility Disputes

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the colleges at present concerning the mode of ascertaining the eligibility or ineligibility of players on the various football teams. Every year differences regarding the standing of players arise between colleges, and their settlement, being left in charge of the authorities at the institution to which the player in question belongs, often causes hard feeling and even open enmity.

The condition of things at present is well nigh intolerable and certainly inexcusable. There is not a member of



GLASS OF YALE, THE FAMOUS GUARD.

the "Big Six"—by which is meant Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Columbia—which was not a strict eligibility code for the government of athletics. In addition to this, all of these universities, with the exception of Yale, have entered into a compact known as the "Brown conference," which aimed to make uniform the eligibility codes adopted by all the leading universities.

Yet, in spite of all the safeguards which are taken for the protection of the sport, recriminating attacks and protests are constantly being hurled back and forth between rival colleges. So intense has the fight for athletic supremacy become that the true aim of college sport is in danger of being lost sight of.

There is only one way to remedy all the evils of the present system. That is to organize an intercollegiate athletic association with a uniform eligibility code. The Glass case at Yale and that of King at Harvard were the most unpleasant episodes on the gridiron during the last season. Glass was accused by Harvard of being a professional through having received money for playing on a baseball team a year or two ago. A strong case was made against Glass, and the final decision was left to the Yale athletic committee. He was allowed to line up in the contest, and consequently the relations of the rival colleges were put to a severe test.

Previous to the protest of Glass by Harvard Yale protested King, the crimson star center, and he was forced to stay out of the Yale-Harvard game and other contests. King had played four years on the team of the University of Indiana. The King case aroused Harvard's ire, and her followers were determined to "even things up," hence the activity against Glass. All this unsavory work by both colleges would have been avoided had there been an intercollegiate committee to pass impartial judgment on the records of the men affected.

BAN WAKES UP.

American President Says There Is Room For Two Leagues.

The foolishness of a baseball war is just dawning on Ban Johnson, the leader of the American league. Maybe the exorbitant sums demanded by players for their services have awakened Mr. Johnson, for his latest statement is so much different from what it used to be. He is not in the baseball business now to drive the National league out of it, for he says there is room for two baseball organizations.

"Now, I will try to prove that there is room for two leagues," said Johnson. "Mr. Brush announced recently that the National league has been enjoying one of the most successful years in its history. Well, so is the American. I suppose Mr. Brush means the same thing I do—making money for those interested in the game. If that is true, isn't it true, then, that there is room for two big leagues?"

"The American isn't holding out the palm branch to anybody, but is willing to meet for a conference on any reasonable basis."

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

A NOTION IN BUILDING.

A Novel Adaptation of Wire Netting and Plaster on Walls.

J. E. Wing some time ago described in Country Gentleman an idea which he considers very useful in a mechanical way. One spring he coated his house all over with plaster after a three years' test, on outbuildings with most satisfactory results. The house shown in the cut is 25 by 30 feet, with a twelve foot wall. The siding is the common door siding of matched pine. This was left on, but the corner boards were taken off. Common poultry fencing, woven wire, with about an inch and a half mesh, was stretched over the house and spaced out half an inch from the wall. The wire was hung just as paper is hung, in strips down the wall.

Mr. Wing's directions for doing this work are, in brief, as follows:

To fasten the wire first staple one edge, driving the staples in all but



A PLASTER COATED HOUSE.

about half an inch of their length. Of course the wire must not lie close to the wall. If it did, it would do little good. A distance from the wall of from a half to three-quarters of an inch is right. To fasten the other edges and the subsequent strips sixpenny nails are used, driven at such an angle as to stretch the wire as "tight as a fiddle string." It must be remembered that poultry wire must be stretched sideways on account of the marginal wire. If the wire lies too close to the house, it must be kept out with screws.

Now for the plaster. Have it all made at once. If you do not, it will not be all of just the same color. Use good fresh lime and sharp silicious sand. Do not let your plasterer make the mortar "rich" with lime. Make it as masons make their mortar, with the right proportions of sand and lime, so that it will harden into stone.

The plaster should be put on in two coats. Let the first one barely cover the wire. It goes through the wire against the wall and is merely thick enough to hide it. It should not be made smooth. Before it is very dry put on a thinner coat. Let it get tolerably dry, but not hard; then have it "floated" down with a wooden "float." This is merely a square board about eight inches square. It is given a circular motion and smooths off the wall. The plaster must be wet as floated. This is done by means of a bucket of water and brush, the brush not touched to the wall, but used to sprinkle it. When it is floated, it is done. Do not use any "white coat" or block off to resemble stone. Be content to let it seem what it really is. It will satisfy you longer that way.

When it hardens, there is the plaster with the wire imbedded in about the middle of its thickness. This "invention" may be applied to outbuildings, poultry houses, cow stables, etc., and especially for the rejuvenation of old buildings.

Marsh Farming by a Long Islander.

Nevertheless Mr. Hollister kept on plowing. His horses did not sink to their middle in the mire. He put them on what were to all intents and purposes "snowshoes," each hoof on a bit of roughened board some three-quarters of a foot square, and shod with these the teams dragged great marsh breaking plows of four foot mold-board and extension slowly, yet successfully, over the morasses. These marsh breaking plows cut up the tough fiber in strips half a yard deep, throwing them over on the side. Then a roller went over them, then the disk harrow, then a leveler, then the roller again, once more the disk harrow. Inch by inch the fiber was now torn up and disintegrated. The chemical treatment followed—sodium and magnesium salts, potash and phosphoric acid. Nature's course was anticipated. A rapidly growing crop of crimson clover gave to this soil quickly and at practically no expense at all a great quantity of nitrogen that it much needed. This completed the task. Crops sown broadcast, then grew with amazing speed.—New York Times.

Brewers' Grains Fine For Cows.

Brewers' grains are an excellent food for cows. They make good milk, as is proved by the fact that many large milk producers for the New York market feed them. Being wet and soft, the grains soon sour and spoil; hence they are dried or are kept in silos. Some years before the modern silo was brought into use the same process was used for preserving grains for use during the summer. The method was then to pack the wet grains solidly in brick vaults below the surface, and these pits silos are still in use. The grains are a little sour when used in the winter, but they make good milk. The quantity fed varies from a peck to half a bushel twice a day, with a liberal feed of cornmeal, says Henry Stewart in New England Homestead.

MASONIC.

Grand Master of Masons in Kansas. Treasurers Design.

Ever since his initiation Thomas E. Dewey, grand master of the grand lodge of Masons in Kansas, has made a study of Freemasonry, and he is probably as perfect a ritualist and as able a grand master as the Masons of the Sunflower State ever had.



THOMAS E. DEWEY.

There are twenty-five chapters of Royal Arch Masons in New Hampshire, with a membership of 3,678.

A committee has been appointed by the grand lodge of Oregon to revise the funeral service and adapt it to "cremation."

At the eighty-third annual communication of the grand lodge of Maine reports showed the membership in the state was 23,244.

During the last quarter the grand lodge of Scotland registered the fees of 2,810 initiates.

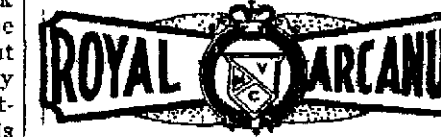
The Masons of Victoria, Australia, have a well managed Masonic home. The home is situated on a little over five acres of ground secured from the government. The inmates pay no rent, and \$3.75 per week is allowed married couples for sustenance, while the allowance to single inmates is \$2.50 per week.

The grand lodge of Massachusetts has warned its members against "Ancient Landmark lodge, No. 1," of Boston, which is a clandestine lodge professing to make Masons for \$15 or as low as \$10, according to its being a job lot—Keystone.

If some sort of scheme could be devised preventing those members from voting who seldom attend lodge, says the Illinois Freeman, it would result in a more intelligent selection of lodge officers.

There are 904 Masons in the state of Nevada, says the Masonic Standard, but they support a grand lodge, and the grand lodge has a Masonic home fund.

Before the workshop master can be installed in office and officiate in California he must satisfy the district inspector that he is well qualified to do the work of the chair.



New York council, organized in 1870 with a handful of members, today has 2,150 names on its roll, with applications for admission coming in at every meeting.

St. Louis councils have what they call a membership league, the members of which pledge themselves to bring in within a certain time one new member or pay \$2 toward a banquet to the league.

Many New York councils are preparing for large class initiations during the remaining months of the year.

Secret Service Agent Craig, who was killed in the accident to the coach in which President Roosevelt was riding, was a member of Kenwood council of Chicago.

Industry council of Lowell, Mass., which recently initiated a class of 127, has now a membership of over 300.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

Reports Made to the National Fraternal Congress.

The year 1901 was a most prosperous period for our fraternal beneficiary societies as shown by the report of the committee on statistics and good of the orders made to the national fraternal congress in Denver this year, says the Bee Hive.

Fifty-two orders reporting show a total membership of 3,473,130, the admissions for the year 1901 aggregating 628,000, with a net increase of over 300,000 and benefits in force at the end of the year of \$4,922,423,537.10. Eleven orders show a decrease in membership during the year.

The total number of deaths reported was 27,265; the average death rate was 8.33 to the thousand; there were 801,628 lapses; the average lapse rate to each thousand members was 97.

The total of benefits paid during the year 1901 was \$50,125,073.52, and the grand total of benefits paid by all the orders from their organization to date reached the immense sum of \$495,002,796.02.

The surplus funds on hand at the close of 1901 were over \$17,000,000, an increase of over \$3,000,000 for the year.

Knight of the Mystic Chain.

This year Camden, N. J., is honored by having members of the brotherhood of that city elected as both supreme and grand chief Washingtons of the order, an event that has never previously happened in the history of the fraternity.

A new circle for Atlantic City, N. J., and Philadelphia and a circle and a home under way at Egg Harbor, N. J., are some of the progressive steps made by the order recently.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table In Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at *7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *5.30 a. m., *6.50 a. m. and *10.05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at *6.10 a. m., *7.30 a. m. and *10.40 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at *10.35 and *11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at *6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at *10.35 and *11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach, *5.45, *6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15, 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at *7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7.30 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10.55 a. m. and 5.55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—8.10, 6.45, *7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, *10.50, p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.30, *7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre, 8.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

*Returns to Staples' store only.

Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6.35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9.35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 6.45 a. m. and every hour until 9.45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard—7.55, 8.30, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.05, 5.00, 5.50, *7.41 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.10, 8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00, *10.01 p. m. Sundays 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.35, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE,

Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.

Approved: J. J. READ,

Deer Admiral, U. S. N., Commander.

BOSTON & MAINE R. Y.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 a. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 1.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25 a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.47 a. m., 5.50, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.40 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.39 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.13, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.24, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30, a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 12.00 p. m., 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47, a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1834.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1902.

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN TRADE IN CUBA.

It is understood that dealers in Cuba in machinery have a decided advantage in placing their orders in Europe instead of in the United States, because in the actual condition and state of affairs they get (1) lower prices, varying from 10 to 20 per cent, according to class of machinery and materials; (2) lower shipping rates; (3) quicker delivery; and (4) terms of payment more advantageous, as European manufacturers are willing to sell their goods on time, while American manufacturers want cash. Even in case a large reduction of duty, preferential to the United States, should be conceded by Cuba on the articles referred to, the lower prices and freight rates, quicker delivery and easier terms of payment would fully compensate for the higher customs duties that Cuban dealers would have to pay on the European machinery and materials.

THE WAR CAME ON.

If the enemy's "squadron," which is now hovering about the Windward Islands as Cervera hovered there in 1898, actually succeeds in establishing a base between Great Harbor and Mayaguez, it will either demonstrate a lamentable inefficiency on the part of the defensive squadrons, or else prove that the defenders have been so handicapped by the rules that they cannot do what they would be able to do in time of war. It should be quite impossible for even so good a fleet as Admiral Sumner's to effect a landing on a very restricted coast in the face of an enemy so formidable, and so well acquainted with the opponent's general plan, as Admiral Higginson will be. The rules, indeed, require that the defenders shall meet the assailants with a superior force at sea or within one hour after it has entered the port selected. The game, therefore, becomes one of watchfulness, of seamanship, of the ability to do successful and somewhat widely extended scouting while keeping an effective fleet in pretty solid formation.

It is analogous to the light skirmishing movements which have become so vital a feature of modern land operations. Both fleets involved are essentially "flying squadrons." The general sympathy will be with Admiral Sumner's fleet, since the exploit which he is attempting will have to be a brilliant one if it succeeds at all and if it is unopposed, in any sort of war game, to have the enemy beaten too easily.

The benefit derived from this military warfare will be threefold. It will familiarize our navy with the water over which they must soon and the shores which they must defend in case of actual war with a European power. It will keep in practice the facilities, on the part of the officers, which must be keen and active in a scouting to be well done, and will help to train raw recruits to their duties. And it will develop the true value of the offensive weapons, for the case may be of Cuba's fleet as a key position in the West Indies.

It may be added as another advantage that the war game will keep up the interest of the American people in their navy. That is an important point.

ENTER THE DEMON.

The venerable adage, annually illustrated by the unforgetting element that "winter never rots in the city," is being tumultuously and frigidally exemplified as we pass these few lines. Over the tops of the skyscrapers and down in the uncovered

of the subway excavations, the important signs of winter. Beginning last night, the wind has been blowing from the north-northwest, and the temperature has fallen to a point below zero. The wind has been blowing from the north-northwest, and the temperature has fallen to a point below zero. The wind has been blowing from the north-northwest, and the temperature has fallen to a point below zero.

The suddenness of its arrival was characteristic. Our climate is not cheerful, considerate, gently preparatory, in its habits. We have had the soft beam of October in late November and early December. The patients of the sky have been steadily favorable. We have been beguiled, as a time before, into an easy assurance that there was not going to be any winter. The hope that the "little mate is getting milder" has sprung perennially in the American breast ever since the earliest Dutchmen and Pilgrims let a few rays of sunshine into the woods. But it never does get milder—except by spells. Our climate never changes; it simply gets misplaced. Mysteriously held back for weeks, the winter comes down at last all in one night, like the wolf on the fold.

We have had our reasons, assuredly, for hoping for a blizzardless winter this year. These reasons lie deep in the full hearts and the empty cellars of the people. The recent mild weather had been a boon. The cold gale of the present moment is not a boon. Clear, sharp frosts might indeed have been an advantage, especially to the dealers in articles of winter use and wear. That kind of cold weather is good for business. This intrusive boreal gale, which pushes the icy particles through every crack and crevice, which blows away the heat from the radiator and the heater as light chaff is blown from the winning machine, is not a blessing. It is not a friend. The little children cry with the cold, the aged and the weak shiver and summon their resolution. Alas! The death rattles with such a gale. We may shiver it, in our warm wraps, or over our canned grates, like an old friend, but our salutation is a selfish pretense. We know in our hearts that the blizzard is a demon, bringing its dark sheet of tragedies.—New York Mail and Express.

WANTS THEM TO EXPLAIN.

From Foster's Democrat:
A gentleman who has been in the market and who paid a visit to this city last week says that he went around the headquarters of the operators and commission agents and he further says that he was told that there have been no orders received from the coal dealers of this city for coal. The gentleman said that he was so situated that he could have brought a cargo of coal to this city had the coal dealers had an order placed on him and that was one reason of his going to the headquarters of the operators to find out. There were lots of orders from other cities and he loaded his vessel with coal that had been ordered in a Maine city and from the cargo there. Assume that when the gentleman says is true, it is up to our dealers to make a statement. It would seem to be rather curious if no orders for coal from this city had been sent in.

RICKETY CHILDREN.

As likely to think of children as of children when we use that word rickety.

Children with loose joints, bow-legs, and soft bones have rickets. It is a disease due to improper feeding—and a typical disease for the workings of Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak growth of the bones, Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics, the hypophosphites. For the loss of flesh, Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil in an easily digestible form.

It is these things that account for the rapidity with which Scott's Emulsion cures rickets.

Rickety children improve in every way under its influence.

Send for Free Sample

SCOTT'S EMULSION, 1, Pearl St., N. Y.

IT MATTERS NOT

How Sick You Are or How Many Physicians Have Failed to Help You.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Will Cure You in a Week or Two.

Doctors are not infallible and there are many instances where they have failed to cure. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a cure for all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and blood. It is a cure for all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and blood. It is a cure for all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and blood.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Will Cure You in a Week or Two. It is a cure for all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and blood. It is a cure for all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and blood. It is a cure for all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and blood.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

UNITED WORKMEN

Successful work in the lodgeroom demands the faithful cooperation of all, from the strongest to the weakest, from the highest officer to the man at the outer door, from the oldest member to the candidate who has just signed the lodge roll book, says the Emblem. This means a harmonious working together to advance the common interests of all in the advancement, growth and perpetuity of the order.

Illinois is using printers' ink to a larger extent than any other jurisdiction, and the reports show that it pays. Last month 297 new members were added to its roll and 129 reinstatements made. The membership in Missouri on Sept. 1 was 22,513.

Large gains in membership were made in many jurisdictions during the month of October. During the thirty-four years of the order's existence it has expanded over all civilized North America. At this time there are 5,240 subordinate lodges, forty grand lodges and a supreme lodge, and the order has more than 440,000 members.

ODD FELLOWS.

In Times of Great Distress and Disaster—Friendly Grips.

What Odd Fellowship has done for suffering humanity in times of great distress and disaster is shown by the fact that the order contributed for the relief of the great Chicago fire sufferers \$300,000; to the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis, \$83,000; to the Johnstown flood sufferers, \$60,000; to the Schenck mine disaster sufferers \$50,000, and so much money was sent to relieve the Galveston storm sufferers that they sent back \$25,000 of it. This is a record unparalleled in the history of fraternal associations, says Odd Fellows' Stittings, and one of which every Odd Fellow may well feel proud.

Away up in the far north at Dawson City, Alaska, a lodge has been instituted.

Daniel Jordan of Indianapolis, Ind., has been an Odd Fellow fifty-five years. His brother, George W. Jordan of Attica, Ind., fifty-three years and John Jordan, a resident of Oregon, another brother, forty-eight years.

At the recent meeting of the sovereign grand lodge a special committee of three was appointed to formulate an up-to-date impressive funeral service for subordinate lodges. It will report next year.

A beautiful solid silver service given by the members of the sovereign grand lodge to the new grand sage, J. B. Goodwin, on the 26th of October in honor of the date as the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, the fifty-third anniversary of his birth and the day of his installation as grand sage of the order.

The cultivation of the spirit of sacrifice will greatly strengthen the order and the membership be increased and stimulated to greater activity. Be sensible.

The resolution presented to the sovereign grand lodge to hold sessions bi-monthly was disposed of with neatness and dispatch, but entirely postponed. Bring in one candidate yourself, and perhaps your fellow member may bring in two.

Brotherhood of the Union.

The supreme scroll keeper reports that during its past year the total receipts of circles and homes were \$269,872.54; paid out for sick benefits, \$36,200.91.

The total worth of the circles and homes as reported is \$211,510.23.

During the past year thirteen circles and one home were instituted, of which five circles and one home are under the immediate jurisdiction of the supreme circle.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Jack Frost And His Cobwebs Capture The Town.

Red Men's Fair Goes In A Blaze Of Splendor.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Dec. 9.

The town hall never looked more beautiful than it did tonight, on the opening of the fair of Wabanowowit tribe of Red Men. The decorations were profuse and tastefully arranged. Along the walls were booths, the beauty of which added much to the attractiveness of the scene. Each one had its own electric lights, each was decorated with a different color, each one was loaded down with wares of different merchants and each seemed to be handsomer than its neighbor.

The Red Men have long promised to give the best fair of its kind ever attempted in Exeter and if appearances count for anything, they have surely lived up to their word in every way, shape and manner. The members of the tribe have worked hard and faithfully for the function and a grand success would be not too great a reward.

From the center of the ceiling to very corner ran yellow and whiteunting. In the rear of the stage was an elegant background of red with he lodge emblems, such as bows and arrows, spears and the like, all polished and shining.

In front of the stage were two collections of curios, the property of Rev. S. M. Field and George W. Field of the United States navy. They consisted of insects and sea crabs from Japan, African money, an African chief's collar, an African woman's comb and dress, the latter being less than a foot in length and made of grass, a shark's back bone, a selected lot of shells, a piece of natural bark from Brazil, heated and drawn out, and a set of photographs taken in the Newark, showing the initiation into the mysteries of Neptune besides many other wonderful and curious articles.

As one enters the hall the first thing that greets him is the Red Men's booth, a really handsome structure. It is made in part of bark and is decorated with red, blue, yellow and green bunting. Adorning its roof is an old-fashioned canoe and a leet's head. Here mementos of the air are sold.

The first booth on the left is occupied by J. Fred Emery, market gardener. Blue green, red and yellowunting is attractively used, while he national colors are shown off to good effect. Here are large assortments of squashes and pop corn. An exhibition of cider making is given here.

The next stall is occupied by Charles G. Sheldon and is decorated wholly in blue. He has a good exhibition.

The next booth is occupied by the cottage hospital and is decorated in white. Japanese lanterns also predominate here. The booth is presided over by Miss Helen Mason, Miss Mildred Remick, Miss Annie Tuttle, Miss Marian Tufts, Miss Edith Westwell, Miss Helen Eastman, Miss Priscilla York, Miss Mattie Fernald and Miss Mollie Smith. Light refreshments and fancy articles are sold here.

Arthur H. Sawyer, dry goods, has the next booth. This he has tastefully decorated in yellow, draped in white. He has a good exhibition of his wares here.

One of the best decorated and best arranged booths is that of Weeks and Seward, druggists. Yellow is the predominating color and at the top of the booth is a mortar. The drugs are arranged in good order.

Thomas Smith has on exhibition in his booth a good display of shoes and slippers. The booth is decorated in green, draped in yellow. The display is excellent and shows good taste.

Going directly across the hall one comes to the Exeter Drug company's. Baxter held up a bull saddle from which the secretary had removed all the strings and Cullen and O'Connor held to their mouths tubes which had been plugged.

When Capt. Walsh was asked what the situation was he said:

"There have been two strikes, three cops are on bases, but Macagn's still at the bat."

The show was over at 11:30. Ten minutes later Macagn and the musicians were bundled into cabs and one furniture van with their instruments and driven to the ferry, followed by two process servers in a

cab, on a change of their not getting out of New York by midnight. They did, though, and went to Scranton Monday.

Sunday was Macagn's birthday. The orchestra (after it got its \$300) presented a chain to him.

The largest exhibition is that at D. Sanborn and company's booth. Many consider it the most beautifully arranged. Its top is of arches decorated in yellow.

H. F. Dunn's booth is decorated in green. Here exhibitions are given by coffee and flour agents.

J. W. Field, has the next booth, decorated in red and beautifully draped. Carpets are chiefly exhibited here. It is prettily arranged.

The last booth is occupied by Augustus Young and is decorated in blue. Hardware is exhibited here.

In the right hand corner of the room is a wigwam. Here is Madame Wilby, the professional palmist, who, for a small price tells, by inspecting the hand, many a wide mouthed listener the events of his past and future life. She will be here for the remainder of the week and her wigwam is carefully guarded by a warrior in full costume.

F. Herbert Hall had a well prepared kitchen on the left hand side of the stage, where he furnished lunches in quick order. In the hospital booth was a red cross and the young ladies were dressed as nurses. There were two side attractions. One gave an opportunity to guess the correct number of seeds in a squash, the prize being an elegant couch. The other was a voting contest, for the most popular fire company, the prize being an elegant bugle.

Following are the members of the most important committees:

Executive, James W. Field, chairman; John H. Elkins, secretary; Albert J. Weeks, treasurer.

Music, Albert B. Hale, chairman; C. F. Davis, William A. Lancaster, A. M. Vroom and Edwin C. Connor; Entertainment, Edward E. Rowall, chairman; Frank Barrett, Charles G. Sheldon, John H. Gilmore and Fred Eno.

Curios, John H. Elkins and James W. Field.

Reception, Dr. William H. Nuts, Dr. Walter Tuttle, Dr. Herbert C. Day, Col. Rufus N. Elwell and J. Fred Emery.

The hall doors were thrown open at seven o'clock this evening. The program consisted of a performance by Gorman's entertainers and an exhibition of bioscope pictures.

The entertainment for tomorrow afternoon has not been decided upon as yet, but it is promised to be first class. The evening's entertainment will consist of a concert by an orchestra led by Chauncey B. Hoyt of the Portsmouth Naval barracks, by Miss Edith Ellis of Exeter, by the Eno brothers' quartet of Haverhill, Mass., impersonations by William Coo of Haverhill and vocal selections by Harry Doe of Haverhill.

At today's session of the superior court, Judge Young heard three cases. The first was Emma Morse vs. Myron Richardson of Derry. It was a damage for the flowage of water in a cellar. The counsel were John G. Crawford and P. B. and B. T. Bartlett. The plaintiff was awarded

\$10.00.

The second case tried was that of J. H. Rogers vs. J. H. Hubbard, also of Derry. It was a suit brought for damages received by a horse on a barbed wire fence. The counsel were Andrews and Andrews of Manchester and Hubbard, Brown and Jones of Manchester. There was no decision.

The last case was a bill of equity of Derry, B. T. Bartlett vs. Annie Gilcrest. There was no decision.

Today was the coldest day of the season here, the thermometer registering all the way from 10 to 15 below at daybreak. The mercury did not go ten degrees above the zero mark all day and tonight a much colder day is promised us tomorrow. Plumbers were in demand all day. The high school rooms were so cold that no session was held there today. There were many cases of frozen fingers, ears and noses today, some of which were quite serious.

The regular monthly meeting of the school teachers was held at the sub-grammar school room at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. "Accuracy" was the topic discussed. Those in charge consisted of Miss Maud Jewell, Miss Josephine P. Dow, Miss Annie P. Davis and Miss Alice Jewell.

The members of Sagamore lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., will hold an important meeting on Thursday evening. There will be work in the third degree. A full attendance is desired.

During the heavy gale last evening about twelve feet of the gate at the Salem street crossing was broken off.

The trains were very much delayed today, especially those bound westward, the 11.10 being an hour behind time. The service was bad on the electric road and not a car reached Exeter from Portsmouth, which was the reason for the non-arrival of the Chronicle.

Mrs. Annie Connor, widow of Alfred Connor, will leave tomorrow on her annual visit to Florida. She will stop in Virginia on the way.

Schemes For Packing Eggs.

A marked copy of the Joliet News comes to this office containing notice of a perfect process of packing eggs discovered by Nesse Morris of that town. It says Chicago houses have offered him large sums to take charge of their egg business, but he has refused all of them. He packed 14,000 dozen eggs last summer and is preparing to store 60,000 dozen this year. The process is described as perfection. A Joliet grocer says: "He has been supplying us with eggs this winter, and they are fresh as when just laid. We have broken and tested eggs in every way."

A diligent search on South Water street fails to find any house who offered large sums of money to Morris to take charge of their egg business. So many different processes of preserving eggs have been sprung on the public and proved to be failures that every one is skeptical of anything in this nature. They must be "shown" now before they will believe it. If Mr. Morris has got what he claims and can "show" the people, he is all right.—Commercial Polity.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergt. Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainerd Horsey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Couling;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislade;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.
Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

G. D. BINMAN, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.
84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 and 7 to 9

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,
Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 and 7 to 9

When unexpected guests arrive I give them Cream of Chocolate. Enjoy it! Bless my sakes alive. They ASK for Cream of Chocolate.

No beverage of modern times can compare with Cream of Chocolate

In flavor, purity, convenience and economy. It is a new scientific preparation of the Cocoa Bean, combined with pure rich cream and pure hot sugar. Always ready for instant use, and needs no the addition of boiling water. All well-known chefs and cooks use it for every description of cooking where chocolate and cream are needed.

\$666 GRAND PRIZE \$666

for recipes for the 2nd edition of our present recipe book.

Send the coupon which will be found in every 1/2 lb. can of Cream of Chocolate with your name and address to us and we will furnish blanks and full details of prize contest. One coupon makes you eligible. If your letter cannot possibly be sent, so we will send you 10 cent postpaid.

CREAM OF CHOCOLATE CO.,
Danvers, Mass.

When ready for your next Suit or Overcoat let us show you the best made and best fitting garments possible to produce--The Famous Stein-Bloch Clothes.

OUR FALL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS IS ALL READY

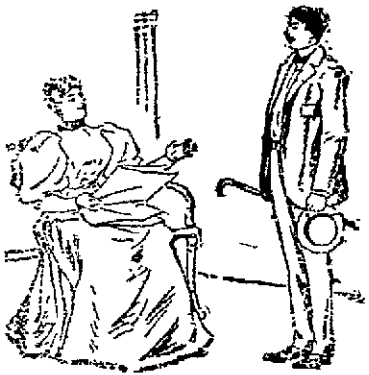
HENRY PEYSER & SON.

HERE AT HOME.
Portsmouth Citizens Gladly Testify.

It is testimony like the following that has placed "the old Quaker Remedy" so far above competitors. When people right here at home raise their voices in praise there is no room left for doubt. Read the public statement of a Portsmouth citizen.

Mrs. C. H. Gould, of 12 Cass street says: "Reading one evening in a newspaper I came across an advertisement about Doan's Kidney Pills and it occurred to me that they would be good for my son. He had weak kidneys for years, having been injured by a toss from a cow. For a long time after the mischance it was thought he would not recover and when he was able to get around, his kidneys were in a very serious condition. Finally it developed into a very bad back accompanied with urinary weakness, dizziness and pains in the head. I got Doan's Kidney Pills for him at Phillips' pharmacy in the Franklin block. They proved to be the very thing he required. The aching and the lameness in the back stopped. The urinary weakness was corrected and in all other ways he was improved."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
— AND —
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hancock street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.
Telephone 59-2.

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER
— AND —
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

A YOUNG MAN (29) wishes to find a wife in a private way. Write to him at P. O. Box 526, Boston, Mass. dec. 21/17

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Profitable and about 10 years. Terms liberal. I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office. Jan. 1/18

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Tilling & George. Jan. 1/18

GR OBER—You can buy groceries, all kinds of meats, provisions and vegetables at W. B. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. Jan. 1/18

LAST SAD RITES.

Funeral Of Former Speaker
Thomas B. Reed.

The Services Were Extremely
Simple In Their Nature.

Rev. Mr. Perkins Delivered An Appreciative And Eloquent Eulogy.

Portland, Me., Dec. 9.—For a man so distinguished in the annals of his country, the funeral of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in the first parish Unitarian church today was remarkably simple.

A few strains of the organ, a score of comforting passages from scripture, a fervent prayer, a brief but eloquent eulogy, and the benediction. It was practically a committal service, although held over the body of one who had thrice been speaker of the national house of representatives. But the strains of music and the words passed over the body lying so silently on the pulpit platform were spoken to a most notable gathering of American citizens from many walks of life, although principally from those with which the great statesman had been for many years so closely identified. The distinguished assembly completely filled the church, but in an adjoining room which opened into it, sat the bereaved widow and daughter, surrounded by consoling friends, but entirely unobserved by the greater crowd in the main edifice.

It was a service of but few brief minutes, and after the words of the ministers were still and the organ hushed there came in the crisp December air the long toll of the city bells, which told of the end of the eventful affairs of life for Portland's greatest son.

As the darkness gathered the short funeral procession wended its way to the cemetery, where the body was tenderly laid away in the receiving tomb to await final burial in the spring.

The day was one of mourning throughout the city, even the busy holiday tide being checked, while all the public buildings as well as many places of business were completely closed during the afternoon.

The services in the church were held at two o'clock, but for some hours previous, the body was allowed to lie in state in the parish house, where it was viewed by many hundreds of people who could justly claim to be Mr. Reed's neighbors. The parish house was finally closed shortly after one o'clock and then the casket was removed to the pulpit platform of the church.

This larger edifice was completely filled, the front seats being reserved for the visiting delegations and distinguished men who began to arrive some minutes before two o'clock.

During the assembly Herman Kotschmar played several appropriate selections on the organ, which lent much to the impressiveness of the occasion.

The main portion of the church was soon filled. In the front pews were the pall bearers, the Hon. Joseph W. Symonds, the Hon. John C. Small, George E. Bird, Attorney-General George M. Seiders, Judge Clarence Hale of the United States district court, Robinson Williams, William Bradley and William R. Wood.

There also sat Governor John F. Hill, with his staff and council, and near him was Governor Crane of Massachusetts. Collector Geo. H. Lyman of Boston and several members of the Home Market club of that city. Behind was practically the full strength of the Cumberland county bar, which earlier in the day had spread upon their records fitting resolutions upon the death of so notable a member of their organization.

Then came the Loyal Legion, several Grand Army posts, members of the Cumberland club, members of Mr. Reed's class at Bowdoin college, the entire city government of Portland, headed by Mayor Boothby, and delegates from nearly every political organization in the state of Maine.

Prominent among those present was the delegation from the present sitting congress.

The last named party arrived only an hour or two before the services, being met at the station by a local committee and escorted almost directly to the church.

While the company was assembling in the church, Mrs. Reed, with her daughter, Miss Catherine Reed, Col. Augustus G. Payne, an old friend, Mr. C. D. Barrows, a favorite nephew

of Mr. Reed's and his sister, Miss Barrows, Asher C. Hinds, Mr. Reed's private secretary and several of Mrs. Reed's personal friends, quietly took their seats near the open door leading into the church.

The organ then ceased, and after a brief pause the Rev. John Carroll Perkins, the pastor of the church, arose and read for some minutes appropriate selections from the Bible, following it with a feeling prayer, and then delivered an eloquent and appreciative eulogy.

DOING OF CONGRESS.

The House And Senate Passed A Fairly Busy Day.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The senate devoted most of today to the immigration bill and adopted several amendments. Considerable discussion was provoked by an amendment offered by Mr. Burton of Kansas admitting Chinese laborers to Hawaii. The amendment met with considerable opposition and was finally laid on the table.

The provision in a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the capital building caused some criticism in the house but the provision was not stricken out. During the day the militia bill was discussed and will be taken up again Thursday.

A bill was introduced today in the senate by Senator Pritchard of Kansas for the protection of foreign patents in the United States, in accord with the general international agreement.

After debating the London dock charge bill for almost four hours, the house today chopped its head off by striking out the enacting clause. This killed the bill. The debate was spirited on both sides and all day the members received telegrams respecting the bill.

The withdrawal of the support of the lumber and meat packing interests, which originally joined with the flour interests in pressing the measure, brought about its defeat. The final vote was 133 to 129 in favor of striking out the enacting clause.

Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota and Mr. Richardson of Alabama and against it by Messrs. Adamson of Georgia, Wagner, Adams and Darvell of Pennsylvania, Burleson and Burgess of Texas and Mann of Illinois.

REPUBLICANS CARRY SALEM.

They Sweep All Before Them In The Witch City.

Salem, Mass., Dec. 9.—Mayor John S. Hurley, once defeated and twice elected mayor of this city, received his second defeat today and the republicans won a signal victory by electing Joseph N. Peterson, their candidate for mayor by a plurality of 1678.

For the first time in sixteen years, the republicans placed a full municipal ticket in the field and besides electing the mayor, secured six of the seven aldermen, nineteen out of the twenty-four councilmen and five of the six members of the school board.

The day's surprises also included the vote on the license question, which resulted in favor of license by a vote of 3367 to 2788, while the city went against license last year by a vote of 3082 to 2911.

NO ILLNESS AT CULEBRA.

Sanitary Conditions Prevail In Vicinity Of Canal.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department today from Admiral Dewey, dated San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 8:

Conditions connected with the Culebra canal absolutely sanitary. No sickness whatever among men so employed.

This is a denial of recent reports concerning the sailors of the North Atlantic squadron.

YOUNG WAINWRIGHT IMPROVING.

His Condition Is Reported As Quite Satisfactory.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A cablegram was received today from Capt. Dudley, commandant of the naval station at San Juan, stating that Midshipman Wainwright, who is ill with typhoid fever, is in a satisfactory condition.

Young Wainwright is the son of Commander Wainwright.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Footing Balm has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea twenty-five cents a bottle.

The examination season approaches in school and college, and the midnight electricity is burning.



UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

Mascagni's Troupe Feared Molestation In New York.

Pietro Mascagni and his orchestra fled in New York and slept in Hoboken Sunday night and a bar or two was cut out of the last piece, "Hymn to the Sun," so that the players might get out of the jurisdiction of the New York courts before midnight and the end of Sunday. Mascagni feared writs from his old friends and former managers, the Mittenhals Brothers.

That "Hymn to the Sun" wouldn't have been cut if the performance had not been made late by two strikes by the musicians for pay and by the refusal of Signora Bianchini Cappelli to go on and sing her arias.

But everything came out right in the end and the musicians won their race against time and the process servers to the ferries.

Mayor Low and Police Commissioner Partridge got this telegram Sunday from New Haven:

Mascagni and opera company, 100 people, arrive at Grand Central station at 4:25. I fear personal violence from men who have resorted to intimidation, false arrests and perjury. Please provide ample police protection for escort.

RICHARD HEARD.

The police protection was ample. Fifty plain-clothes cops, in command of smiling Dick Walsh, met the musicians at the station. There was nobody else in the station. Mascagni wouldn't come through the gate from the train platform until Detective Petrosini assured him in Tuscan that none of the sleuths was a musical union man with a bomb or a Mittenhals man with a writ.

Then Mascagni and his secretary and the Italian detective from Mulberry street got into a carriage and drove to the Herald Square theatre. Mascagni insisted on having the carriage curtains drawn all the way.

The one hundred musicians with their escort of fifty cops followed on foot, three abreast with a sleuth between every two musicians.

The line of march was down Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street. Capt. Walsh led the way with the first and second violins.

Mark Harrigan brought up the rear with the cymbals and the thunder-clap gong man. Most of the way the line marched in the middle of the avenue because the musicians shuddered so every time they passed a cross street.

At the theatre ten of the sleuths were relieved for one hour to go and get their evening clothes, wherewith to ornament the stalls and boxes. The other forty sleuths were scattered in the sackcoat regions of the theatre. They were reinforced by ten men in uniform who sat on the circular couches back of the orchestra seats and dozed through "Dio Possente" but woke up during "La Forga del Destino," when one of them discovered that by punching the chest of the lay figure of a woman he could get a stream of perfume from her finger tips. The ten cops got in line and perumed themselves.

The ten plain-clothes men in evening dress had a harder job. They filled in some of the vacant places on the stage after the second strike.

After the rehearsal and before the performance, the one hundred musicians and the fifty cops all went to a quick-lunch restaurant in Sixth avenue and had everything charged to the company.

The proprietor of the restaurant came over to the theatre in the middle of the performance with his bill. He had \$16.50 against the fifty sleuths and only \$14.30 against the musicians. Manager Heard went to the box office and got \$30.80 and paid up. Then he told Capt. Walsh what he thought of his hungry cops.

But that restaurant bill was the least of the manager's troubles. The show was scheduled for eight o'clock. None of the players would go on until the bunch got \$200, due them for Saturday night's performance in New Haven.

Mascagni argued and so did Heard, but that wouldn't do. Then Heard sent to the box office for \$200, which he distributed to the players. The curtain went up at 8:30 o'clock and there were no more troubles until the fourth number was reached when Signora Bianchini Cappelli refused to go on. Ten minutes more were lost in arguing with her and then Signora Ferneti was put on in her place.

Then there was another strike by the musicians, who wanted \$200 cash for last night's performance.

The manager offered them \$100 and promised to pay the other in Hoboken. That satisfied all but three of the players, who wouldn't go on again without full pay for that night's job.

Mascagni's secretary ran around back of the stage in a frenzy to fill those three vacant chairs.

Capt. Walsh offered three of his men. Detective Mulchahey spoke right up before he was asked and said he wouldn't play a thing if he couldn't have a harp.

Capt. Walsh reprimanded him and then assigned Detectives Charlie Baxter, Cullen and O'Connor to sit in the back row and look like musicians.

AS MANCHESTER SAW IT.

From the Manchester Union:

Very soon after its Boston experience, Clyde Fitch's The Bird in the Cage came to Manchester, ripe for all sorts of criticism, if any, and greatly pleased a small audience at the opera house last night. Contrary to expectations, The Bird in the Cage was not purulent, not offensive in the way that certain Boston critics have led people to believe, and with only perhaps the slight tinge of suggestiveness in the last act.

In fact, one does not feel as if he had been to a play at all after seeing The Bird in the Cage. It seems more like an elongated sketch such as we used to see Keith's in the palmy days when continuous performances were a novelty.

The playwright, with what appears to be the plot for a most remarkable situation, could easily make The Bird in the Cage bad. But he has gone far enough and stopped at the right moment. A company of bad actors might make the new play as bad—well, say as bad as The Sporting Duchess, or Sapho, or any other questionable play. But of offensiveness there is none in The Bird in the Cage. There isn't much to the play in the plot line, but it is seldom that a more capable lot of young ladies and gentlemen have been seen on any stage in Manchester. With the cast comprising but eight people, every one was picked from the best, and the entertainment was a treat to persons desiring something in the artistic line—something stripped of the utterly worn-out melodrama with which the circuit is crowded.

The street railway has had a pretty hard time of it the last three days. Though the cars were run they were far from being on schedule time.

Painkiller
(PERRY DAVIS)
the seaman's friend, for cholera, cramps or chills. It acts like magic. Take no substitute. Price 25c. & 50c.

Gray & Prime
DELIVERED
COAL
IN BAGS
NO DUST NO NOISE
121 Market St Telephone 24.

COAL AND WOOD
C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchant
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal and Wood
Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

For Your Real Estate or Business
Anywhere in New England. Send full description of place, city, country or location. O. K. AMIDON & SON, 18 Milford, Boston.

CASCARA QUININE
CURES COLD CURES LAGRIFFE
IN 24 HOURS. IN 3 DAYS.
NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE
35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.
BE SURE TO GET HILL'S. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

W. E. Paul
RANGES
—AND—
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as: Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts

39 to 45 Market Street

THE HERALD
Has The Finest
JOB PRINTING PLANT
In The City.

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER
now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

Finest Work Reasonable Prices.

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

Londres & Perfecto shapes will be packed in handsome souvenir boxes for the holidays. Place your orders early.
For sale by all first class dealers in New England.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement
400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
Has been on the market for the past 25 years. It has been used on the
Principal Government and Other Public Works,
and has received the commendation of the most noted Architects and Engineers.
Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain it from
JOHN B. BROUGHTON

THE NERVOUS WOMAN

"WELL, doctor?" The patient drummed her fingers impatiently on the table as she spoke.

"You live on your nerves," was the answer.

The woman laughed. "As if I had anything else to live on!" she retorted sarcastically as she shrugged her slender shoulders.

"Why did you choose a rocking chair when you came into this office? Why didn't you sit in a straight backed one?"

"I-I don't know." She stopped the quick, jerky rocking she had been indulging in ever since the beginning of the conversation. "I suppose I did it unconsciously." The rocking recommenced without her noticing it.

"You see you can't stop it! Now you are fidgeting your feet—that's just as bad—and now you're rubbing your right thumb against the side of your first finger. Can't you keep absolutely still?"

The patient took a long breath and faced the doctor. "No," she said. "I feel as if I should fly all to pieces. I can't; that's all there is to it!"

The woman rose to go. "Oh, if I had known that nerves was all that was the trouble with me I wouldn't have bothered you," she said crisply. "No one ever died of nerves that I know of."

"Then you haven't studied cause and effect very carefully," remarked



THE FLANO DRIVES HER WILD.

the physician. "More people die of nerves every day of the year than one can count. They die in three ways—mentally, morally and physically. If you have a very strong will, you don't die mentally or morally, and if you have very strong health you don't contract disease. Now, a disordered nervous organization robs you of both these safeguards. You make light of nerves," she went on, "and yet I tell you that the nervous woman is not only no good in this world, but in many cases she is a positive harm. She begins by allowing herself to be affected by small things. The sound of a piano drives her wild if she is writing, and when she reads you mustn't talk within a mile of her. She fidgets, she bites her lips and drums on the table; then she begins to borrow trouble, to fret, to wonder why other people don't fret and to worry for them—in other words, to nag them. The next step is to become visionary. Her mind is in that state of tension that she is ready to believe almost any superstition or fancy. Her children, if she has any, become weak willed and cowardly through their nerves. The nervous woman loses life's best chances because speech trembles on her lips, and she is incapable of sustained action or patient waiting. She becomes an extremist and is thorough in nothing. She lives perpetually at high tension, her tastes become highly flavored, she dislikes quiet company, quiet books, even quiet sounds. Life itself must be keyed to her own unnatural pitch."

"And what would you do about it if you were such a woman?"

"I would seriously go over my mode of life and find out what was wrong with it. There are three principal causes for such a state—mental worry, an unhealthy mode of life and over-excitement, or attempting too much. Concerning worry, here's the best thing that was ever said: 'If what you are worrying about is hopeless, then worrying won't do it any good; if it is not, then devote your energies to changing matters.' As for the two last causes, I have only this to say—make a change at all cost, live regularly, insist upon getting the proper time for sleep, food, work and recreation. If your present position in the worldly world or in society is untenable under these conditions, change it, even if you have to change your whole mode of life, for life was not meant to be a torture or a curse, and it is only by our own acts that we make it so. And, above all, have respect for your nerves, for they mean not only your own well-being, but that of all those around you."

MAUD ROBINSON.

DRESS FOR SERVANTS.

What Maids Should Wear in a Well Conducted Home.

The appearance of the servants shows the social standard of the household. If the maids are untidy and slipshod, it is usually the fault of the mistress. During the morning, when the hard work is being done, all the maids should wear wash dresses, preferably dark blue and white. These dresses should be plainly made and on no account should the skirts touch the ground. A white turndown linen collar and linen cuffs, together with a triangular cap, complete the morning costume. In the afternoon a plain black alpaca or wool gown is the correct thing. With this should be worn an apron of fine lawn, prettily trimmed, and a fluffy cap. Starched linen collars and cuffs are also necessary.

The children's nurse may wear the same style of cotton gown as the other maids, with the addition of a long plain white apron made with a high bib. Her cap is larger than that of a waitress, and for street wear she pins it to a large Alsatian bow, with streamers reaching far down in the back. Her street gown in winter is black and in summer may be of white duck or any other white material.

The cook's cap is sufficiently large to completely cover her hair. She has also a white apron of butchers' linen the length of her skirt and reaching completely around her.

The lady's maid should wear a soft dress of black material. Her apron is a dainty French affair, with a large pocket. Around her neck a soft lawn silk or lace neckband is allowable. When the maid accompanies her mistress shopping, she wears a plain tailor made dress, with nothing to indicate her position.

The mistress should always insist on neatness of appearance, on the maid's hair being properly brushed and the caps and aprons being scrupulously clean.

BEATRICE MILLER.

A PEACOCK ROOM.

A Quaint and Up to Date Blue and Green Scheme of Decoration.

"The originality of treatment in this guest chamber will doubtless appeal to many who delight in quaint and pretty things. The furniture is of mahogany, inlaid with holly wood stained blue, and pewter, the latter being used for appropriate mottoes such as 'Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds' on the wardrobe and 'If This Is Vanity, Who'd Be Wise?' over the mirror of the dressing table. The idea of vanity is ingeniously illustrated throughout by means of peacocks inlaid in pewter on the various pieces of furniture, applied on the blue linen bedspread and prominent on the well executed frieze in the design



THE FIREPLACE.

of a garden with hedge and clipped yew trees. The plain, dull blue paper shows up to good advantage, and the coloring of the carpet, the settle, the short window curtains and the hearth tiles contribute to the harmonious scheme.

The fireplace is especially quaint and worthy of notice.

R. DE LA BAUME.

Furs For Winter.

Mink is a handsome, refined and always fashionable fur, and many beautiful garments and pretty neck pieces, including stoles, are made of it. Mink, sable and skunk are all of the same family, the furriers tell us, but they are too thick for anything in the way of a light garment, and so are mostly for capes, mantles, trimmings and fancy neck pieces. Nearly all the stoles are made quite neat around the neck and without any kind of attempt at a collar, storm or otherwise. Collars for children are made in the same way. Tails are put upon the neck pieces with a reckless disregard of natural history. Muffs are quite large, mostly plain, but there are some enormous ones to match long coats and also others with all sorts of fancy ruffles made of the fur.

A Woman of Enterprise.

Here is a little story. Read it: Some years ago a Miss Fanny Seabird went from Chicago to Texas as a governess. Four years ago she got the post of fence rider and cattle guard for Horshoe ranch. She attended to her duties and likewise killed wild animals for whose scalps the state offered a bounty. She obtained \$1,251 in this way and invested it in cattle. Now she owns over a thousand head.

MASONIC

John R. Smith, who is now at the head of the order in Tennessee, is one of the most capable grand lodge officers in the south and has worked up to his present position rapidly.



JOHN R. SMITH.

made a Mason in Trenton lodge of Trenton, Tenn., in 1889, and from 1896 to 1899 served as grand lecturer of the ninth district. He is very popular and well known in the Volunteer State and was mayor of Trenton in 1881.

In the work of the lodge there is no place for levity or mirth. Masonic work is all dignified. It is a solemn ceremony and deserves the most careful attention. It demands our serious and dignified consideration.—Masonic Standard.

It may be almost stated as a rule, says the Keystone, that where troubles spring up in a lodge they are occasioned either by the election of unskilled and unfit persons to be masters or by the improper use of the ballot in the approval or rejection of candidates.

The original minute book of the grand council R. and S. M. of the state of New York has, it is said, recently been discovered in an unexplored nook of the ninth arch.

The grand lodge of Georgia, says the Keystone, has ordered "that the grand master issue a letter to all the subordinate lodges, calling upon them to see that the drunken and profane brother is either cured of his evil habits or sent back into outer darkness whence he came."

A Mason should never fail to vote as a member of the lodge upon all questions before it.

It is one thing to see that a candidate is physically prepared for the ceremonies through which he is to pass. It is quite another to be certain that his mind is properly prepared to receive the instructions which are to follow.—Iowa Bulletin.

In California an applicant having lost the first joint of the thumb and first finger of his right hand is ineligible.

The Freemasons' Orphan Asylum society in New South Wales at present is supporting and educating sixteen children of deceased Masons and possesses assets amounting to \$117,500.

FORESTERS.

Membership and Funds of the Independent Order.

The membership roll of the Independent Order of Foresters now contains a good deal over 200,000 of insured or beneficiary members. Its accumulated funds reach to almost \$6,000,000, and these funds are increasing at the rate of \$750,000 a year, notwithstanding that the order pays out \$500 every working hour of the year to widows and orphans. A record of over \$12,000,000 already paid promptly on death claims stands to its credit.

The I. O. F. is undoubtedly a great and progressive institution. The report upon its investments made by a committee composed of able and independent brethren at the supreme court meeting in Los Angeles stated that in all the investments of its funds the supreme executive had never lost a dollar. This is certainly a unique experience.

The Independent Order of Foresters is inaugurating a vigorous winter campaign and for the months of November, December and January is remitting to new members the registration and certificate fees which applicants usually have to pay upon joining.

C. H. E. Rea, the actuary of the order, recently stated in regard to it, "After exhaustive tests I have failed to find a weak spot in its structure."

The order has made wonderful strides during the year and will add to its membership many thousands during the balance of the year.

Red Men.

Many class initiations have been held in Massachusetts recently and a large number of new members secured.

The Red Men of San Francisco are planning to build one of the handsomest halls in the Golden State. So far over \$40,000 has been secured toward the new building.

The order today enjoys a prominent position among the fraternities of the United States and is growing rapidly.



The fraternal and fraternal beneficial societies composed entirely of ladies and managed by them have resolved to raise \$50,000 for the Temple of Fraternity.

The Improved Order of Red Men is now making rapid headway, and members are coming in rapidly to the tribes. Fraternism draws men nearer together and causes them to stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle of life.

The member of a fraternal benefit order who thinks his order will thrive without help from its members will find out his mistake if all of its members think as he does.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Most Successful Lodges—Triple Link Notes.

Spasmodic efforts to increase attendance on lodge meetings seldom produce lasting results. It is the steady pull and constant faithful work of the few that tell in the long run. The Triple Link says truly: "The most successful lodge is the one that keeps up a constant interest, never permitting a period of depression to come. There is always time for our work, always sickness, death, poverty, distress and suffering. There is no time for a vacation in any lodge."

Lodge visiting tends to create good feeling among the brothers and sisters, renews interest in the order and should be encouraged and become more frequent.

It is said the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has more homes for indigent members, widows and orphans than any other organization in existence.

There is no doubt that Odd Fellowship follows the flag, says Odd Fellows' Stiftings. It is estimated that 700 Odd Fellows were with the volunteers in the Philippines, and they faithfully carried out all the traditions of the order.

No victories are won by soldiers resting in camp. No dormant lodge is a success. Activity, alertness and desire to see the order prosper are necessary for success.

The order in Sweden is in the best condition. As showing something of the status of the order there, it is stated that no Swedish lodge has yet been compelled to give up its charter. The grand lodge of Sweden meets only once in four years.

It is a very common thing for a lodge deputy to remove his residence, thereby incapacitating him for service in lodge work, says Odd Fellows' Herald. In all such cases he should resign, and if he does not do so he should be requested by the lodge to tender his resignation, as a deputy should be a regular attendant at lodge meetings.

Louis Falk has the distinction of having been treasurer of Goethe lodge of New York city for twenty-two years consecutively. Such a record is unique among fraternal organizations.

UNITED WORKMEN.

The Social Life of the Lodge—Bench Shavings.

The fundamental feature of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, upon which everything else depends, is the social life of the lodge, says the Overseer. If the lodges would realize the benefits of Workmen and make the order prosperous, they must be social bodies. The social season is now upon us, and lodges are urged to immediately organize for the social pleasures of the winter. Get together and make the lodge the social institution of the town. Have a good time yourself, and it will be so attractive that every fellow on the outside will be trying to get in to have a good time with you.

The jurisdiction of Michigan is now divided into eight supervisors' districts with an efficient deputy in each.

Illinois and Missouri have engaged in a contest for new members during December and January.

According to a recent report, the membership in Pennsylvania is 16,531. Quaker City lodge of Philadelphia is the largest in the state.

The total membership of the order Sept. 1 was 438,740.



Chicago Maccabees are arranging for a great gathering to be held Jan. 15 and 16. Six knights and their wives from every state in the Union will be urged to be present.

At a text review in San Diego, Cal. recently a wedding ceremony took place. It proved a big drawing card.

In Cincinnati recently 300 candidates were initiated. The supreme officers were present.

Among the sufferers in the recent forest fires in Oregon were a number of Maccabees. Aid was rendered by the more fortunate tents in the state.

Reports from the tents in New York show good gains. The combined membership of the twenty largest tents in the Empire State is about 9,000.

Knights of Honor.

Illinois had 102 lodges and 2,107 members June 30, making a net gain in membership for the first six months of the year of 103.

Increase in membership means decrease in the number of assessments called.

The W. and O. B. fund was never in better condition than it is today. Death claims are being paid promptly, and we are getting in better shape each month. This ought to encourage our members to go to work.—Knights of Honor Reporter.

Order of Elks.

Hartford (Conn.) lodge will have one of the handsomest lodge buildings in the order and probably the most expensive.

Butte (Mont.) lodge is preparing for the erection of a building to be devoted to lodge and club purposes. The ground for the structure has already been secured.

Montana is organizing a state association. Montana made such a fine showing at Salt Lake City that the idea of a permanent state organization was a natural result.—Elks-Astler.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

New Supreme Chief of the Order. Notes and Gossip.

Reports read at the San Francisco convention showed that the order of Rathbone Sisters was in splendid condition, and that good gains in membership had been made during the past year. An excellent staff of supreme officers was chosen for the ensuing two years. The new supreme chief of the supreme



MRS. BELLE QUINLAN.

temple, Mrs. Belle Quinlan, is a resident of Galesburg, Ill., where she is a practicing attorney at law. Her work as supreme senior was eminently satisfactory, and as secretary of the insurance branch of the order she has gained a widespread acquaintance among the members and is extremely popular.

There are seventy-two temples in California, having a total membership of over 5,000. The first temple, California No. 1, was organized in Sacramento in 1880.

Mrs. R. Emily Little of Boston, Mass., one of the seven original members of the Rathbone Sisters, attended the convention in San Francisco.

One of the most practical parts of the work carried on by the Rathbone Sisters is that of the insurance branch, providing insurance in the sums of \$250, \$500 and \$1,000, payable at death, the premiums varying from 15 cents to 30 cents a month.

Wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of Knights of Pythias are eligible to the Rathbone Sisters, and many of the temples now admit men to membership.



There's a door of entrance and one of exit. Getting new members in at the front door is important, but very little headway will be made if there is an equal number slipping out the back door. Prevent suspensions.

If you have a good, live degree team, send it around to help some less fortunate sister tent.

The prospects are that the number of initiations during the last quarter of 1902 in Ohio will break the record.

California tents are booming and adding many new members. Los Angeles tent is the largest in the state.

Don't neglect in your tent to appoint a committee to visit delinquents and those liable to suspension. It will pay.—Bee Hive.

MASONIC.

Duties and Responsibilities of a Mason—Temple Chaps.

A Mason's duty does not end when he learns the ritual or attains proficiency in degree work, says the Masonic Herald. There are duties outside the lodge room as well as in it. A Mason's first and highest duty is to live an upright, honorable life. This much he owes to the institution which has honored him by receiving him into its fold. Then he owes certain duties to his brethren. He is to aid them with his counsel, to relieve their distress, to succor them in time of danger, to visit them in sickness, to pay to them the last sad tribute of respect and to care for their widows and their orphans.

Samuel Yohe, past grand commander of Knights Templars of Pennsylvania, and Harvey Hall, past grand commander of Knights Templars of Illinois, died recently.

The Freemasons, Toronto, is authorized for the statement that the grand lodge of England has reaffirmed its resolution of April 20, 1875, to the effect that "hymns form no part of the Masonic ritual" and that "the singing of hymns in a lodge is an innovation to which the board of G. P. strongly objects."

The loss of the whole of the thumb of the left hand renders an applicant ineligible in the state of Washington. It is not a question of how much a man knows about Masonry, but what use he can make of what he knows about Masonry; not a question of what he has acquired and how he has been trained, but of what he is and what he can do.—Iowa Bulletin.

While the brother has the right to visit, the lodge has the right to and should demand sufficient evidence that the applicant is a Mason in good standing.

P. C. Van Duzer, honorable secretary and a past president of the American society in London, is said to be the first American citizen to receive an appointment to grand rank in the grand lodge of England, says the Keystone.

He was appointed a past assistant grand director of ceremonies.

Recent reports show that the order is prosperous in Illinois, the present membership exceeding 63,000, a gain of over 3,000 in a year.

The grand lodge of Montana has forty-nine subordinate lodges, with a membership of 3,325 Master Masons.

At the last annual assembly of the grand council of Royal and Select Masters of the state of New York the grand recorder reported a membership of 4,477.

Knights of Columbus.

The New York chapter has organized a labor bureau to find situations for unemployed members of the Knights of Columbus.

New councils were instituted recently in Missouri, Iowa and Indiana.

Sporting Topics

Willie Slater's Handball Playing—Cornell and Henley Regatta.

The handball season is now at its height and players of the game will be interested in learning something about a lad in Brooklyn, Willie Slater, who is picked by experts to be a coming champion in the professional world. He is now amateur champion of Brooklyn.

Willie Slater is only sixteen years old, but at handball he hasn't a peer in America among the amateurs. He lives in Degraw street, Brooklyn, with his parents and inherited his



WILLIE SLATER, AMATEUR HANDBALL CHAMPION.

taste and aptitude for the game from his father. The latter is an expert player himself and has been for years a patron of Phil Casey's famous handball court on Degraw street, not far from his home.

Willie used to go to Casey's with his father and watch him tackle the veterans until by and by he took a hand in the game himself. Attracted by the lad's ability and unusual aptitude, Casey taught him all the tricks of the game until the pupil excelled his master, and Casey is now ready to match him against any player of his age in America for any amount.

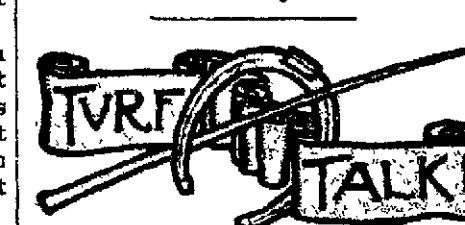
Young Slater stands 5 feet 8 inches, but is slimly, almost delicately, built, weighing only 115 pounds. He is a modest, unassuming young fellow who attends steadily to his work during the day and passes most of his leisure in the court. He has introduced methods of his own in the game which combine strength with delicacy and make his playing peculiarly spectacular.

Unless something occurs which will change the minds of the members of the athletic council, Cornell university will next summer send a crew to participate in the Henley regatta on the Thames river. At a meeting of the council recently held at Ithaca, N. Y., the project of sending a crew abroad was presented and received a favorable vote.

Since the sweeping victory of the Cornell crews on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last June the sentiment among all Cornell admirers has been strongly in favor of sending a crew to Henley. So much pressure was brought to bear that the athletic council took a vote to get the sentiment of the members. The exact wording of the resolution on which the vote was taken is refused for publication.

Considerable opposition to the plan was shown by several of the faculty members, but the undergraduate sentiment was strongly in favor and finally prevailed.

Details are yet to be arranged. It is likely, however, that J. P. Frenzel, Jr., whose election as captain of the crew for 1903 was ratified, will be captain also of the Henley crew.



Many horsemen will remember the stallion Alvin, that looked more like a heavy harness horse, yet trotted to a record of 2:11 and was exported to Russia. A son of his recently won the big Futurity stake for trotters in Russia, the value of which was \$12,000 and the time made 2:25 1/2, which ties the Russian record for five-year-olds.

Another son of Alvin by the name of Armand was second in this stake.

Gambetta Wilkes, 2:10 1/2, has over 100 standard performers to his credit, but Alice Carr, 2:09 1/2, is his first and only 2:10 trotter.

The Windsor race track in Canada is now out of the northern racing circuit. The losses, Sam Wagner, R. C. Chambers and J. Walker, found it impossible to make a pecuniary success of a meeting there under the prevailing conditions, and decided to give up their holdings.

The first call of Highland park on dates was one thing which tended to the failure of the track at the little Canadian city.

The lessees of the track have their eyes on another track, and it is very likely that Grosse Point, Mich., will be the future headquarters of the Windsor Jockey club.

FATTENING CATTLE.

Source of Profit That Are of Vital Importance.

The farmer carries the steer through the fattening process that he may realize a profit by the enterprise. As a rule, he is not particular whether he secures his profit by the increased value of each pound of beef by converting the relatively cheap raw material in the form of stockers and feeders into high priced prime steers or whether he has realized that profit by being able to produce gain in live weight without a gain in value per pound. Manifestly it is to the former source of profit that he must look with greatest confidence.

Economical Gain in Flesh and Fat.

It is clear, however, that by overlooking the factor of ability to convert economically grass and forage into beef we disregard a possible source of profit and run great risk of sustaining loss in our feeding operations where, with proper regard to this factor, a substantial profit is possible. To put it in another way, we may say that when put into the feed lot the feeder is expected to gain in live weight. Such gain may be made at a great loss or, under favorable conditions, at a profit. The ability to make economical gains in flesh and fat is thus shown to be of vital importance, as is also, obviously, the first cost of the feeder.

The Time Factor in Finishing Steers.

In the interests of uniformity in finishing choice feeders it should be observed that high grade Herefords can usually be put on the market in the fewest number of days and suffer most from carrying beyond the point of ripeness, that Shorthorns and Aberdeen Angus grades, while a little slower to mature, are in fully as strong demand in the market as are grade Herefords and that Aberdeen Angus and Galloways may be carried longer on full feed than other breeds of cattle without indications of bunches or rolls of fat, which are strongly discriminated against in our markets.—H. W. Mumford, Illinois.

MARKETING HONEY.

Pack Attractively, Name Your Product and Try For a Home Market.

Honey must be packed in shape to please the eye. Established quality has much to do with the price, but the way it looks has much more. In order to get good results from your product you must watch the markets and know if the honey crop is large or small. The best method is selling direct to consumers or if that is impossible to the grocery stores. If your goods are of the better quality, mark with your name and address. Name your apiary or home, and you will find paying results. Home market first, foreign market next, should be your maxim at all times, says an Orange Judd Farmer writer.

Just as soon as your honey has been secured and the sections cleaned they should be put in the selling case, which may be either twelve, twenty-four or forty-eight pounds. Put in a dark room free from mice, bees and insects. The cases should be of neat appearance and clean, with glass on one side. When it is desirable to keep honey a length of time, it should be kept free from dampness and changes of temperature. If water condenses on the surface of combs, the honey soon sours. For this reason honey should never be stored in cellars that are damp. It is better to keep it upstairs in a dry room.

Sheep Bring Good, Honest Money.

Some time since Mr. Wing, in writing of sheep raising, said that lambs should bring \$1 a month. While all flocks do not bring that for lambs, yet I think there is no other stock on the farm that brings such good, honest money as a flock of sheep, kept even as the average farmer keeps them. It has been so in my long experience of sheep raising, especially since I have been grading up my flock of common sheep. The last few years I have kept only the best of my ewes, and last year I secured a pretty good Oxford Down ram. My ewes are mostly crossbred of Shropshire and Southdowns and Dorset. This year my lambs are good. I have turned off thirteen of the lambs to the butcher, and they brought me the neat little average of \$4.58 a head. These lambs came the last of March and first of April, so I came very near to Mr. Wing's standard. They had nothing but good pasture and their mothers' milk. So, taking it all around, I think my lambs paid well for themselves.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

Interesting to Many People.

An international coffee congress is being held in New York, the purpose being to put the price of coffee as high as the traffic will bear. The chicory growers will not object, as the higher the price of coffee the greater demand for substitutes.—Farm and Ranch.

Stranglers of Paris

EARLY every Parisian of any position carries a revolver. Newcomers have a tendency to scoff at the precaution. Scarcely a month ago such a one, a much traveled Englishman named Evendale, got himself murdered as a consequence. "I have lived ten years in the wildest sections of the United States," said Evendale in a cafe, "and never carried a revolver, knife or other weapon."



THE THONG TIGHTENED ON THE MAN'S NECK.

from the sidewalk, his arms waving helplessly, his tongue pointing to the north star and all the blood of his body throbbing in his cranium. He felt the other robber calmly going through his pockets. He made a convulsive clutch at the silk handkerchief to loosen it from his neck. He remembers vaguely that the villain in front of him grasped his two hands and pulled his arms out straight. Then he lost consciousness.

When he came to, he was lying in the shadow of a chestnut tree with a strained neck, but not otherwise damaged.

This latter detail makes the strong point of the "coup de Pere Francois." It is not liable to kill or even disable the victim. So the stranglers of Paris argue (and perhaps correctly) that the judges will take account of it in trials and give some years less in prison to those who thus strangle mercifully instead of crushing skulls with lead pipe or cutting holes in backs or fronts with long knives.

Of the present day practitioners, whose exploits are wrapped in considerable mystery, two indications have been developed by the Paris police:

First, it is certain that Paris by night is at the present moment full of danger to the pedestrian as to the householder. For example, one night recently fifty-one burglaries and fifty-four street holdups and garrotings made a record that drew editorials from half the daily papers. "Night Dangers of Paris," "The Insecurity of Paris and the Suburbs" and "Paris and the Stranglers" have become stock headlines, reappearing day after day in the press over long lists of aggressions.

Second, it is clear that their authors fall into two very different categories. These are the caught, who turn out regularly to be independent weaklings—one might almost say amateurs—and the uncaught, who are known only by their works. These, from the mysteriously neat way in which they are executed, indicate that some new master mind like that of Pere Francois has set to work directing a dozen or more well organized cliques of old fashioned stranglers.

These latter must not at a moment be confounded with the burglars and street fighting gangs of toughs who, under the name of "Apaches," have been terrifying certain streets of the capital for a year back. The true stranglers glide in the dark corners of shaded avenues, by preference in the rich section of the city. They seek not to kill, but only to rob, their victims.

Fighting Fire Up Among the Clouds

In the official report of a deputy chief of a fire district in New York city is contained a story of heroism and devotion to duty, that is almost unparalleled.

On Nov. 10 the new bridge, partially completed, the second which is to span the East river between Brooklyn and New York, was set on fire by a careless workman.

In the official report of the fire District Chief Guerin tells the story: "We had ascended 150 feet when we came to a platform that was burning fiercely and threatened the stairway with total destruction. By means of axes and bars we pried up the flooring and managed to clear a space all around the stairway so that it could not catch fire from the blazing platform."

After further details the report tells of the length of time Mr. Guerin remained at the top of the tower and the dangers there encountered, saying: "At the top of the tower we found a barrel half full of water. We then took our fire hats and managed to keep the flames away from the stairway, which was our only means of escape in case the fire became unbearable. We stayed at the top of the tower until 8 o'clock the next morning, playing water on the main cables chiefly. We found that only one of the cables had been damaged seriously, and the two north cables were entirely intact."

The Kaiser and Art.

The Emperor William's creed about art is the despair of the true artists among his subjects. In the first place, he holds that all art should be patriotic; in the second place, German; third, it must be morally elevating in subject. These conditions are not easy to fulfill without destroying the artistic element, but this the emperor ignores.

How a Daring Gang of Criminals Has Terrified the Capital of France

There are some members in every lodge who are willing to work and do work, says the Odd Fellows' Herald. They can be relied upon in all the activities of lodge work. They do not decline when a committee for work is appointed. They attend the meetings regularly. If a member is reported on the sick list, they call, though their name is not on the visiting committee. What our lodges need is not more talented members nor more truth nor more money or opportunities, but downright, earnest, willing workers.

The jurisdiction of Virginia, Kansas and Alabama are agitating the importance of building and maintaining homes for the orphans, widows and old and indigent Odd Fellows.

The report of the secretary of the Rebekah assembly of Massachusetts shows that branch of the order in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 27,088 in 158 lodges.

A section has been added to the constitution of the grand lodge of Kansas to the effect that when a brother has reached sixty years of age and has been a member of the order for twenty-five years he cannot be dropped for nonpayment of dues and shall be entitled to all privileges except benefits.

The object of Odd Fellowship is to encourage a man to develop his highest capabilities, to make provision for his family and to do his best for his brother man—Odd Fellows' Sittings.

All branches of the order are doing fairly well in Alaska. The growth is slow, but sure. There are two subordinate lodges and one encampment in Alaska.

Interest in Odd Fellowship was never running higher than at the present time. Former members of the order are reinstating, members of defunct lodges are securing grand lodge cards and new lodges are being organized.

It is said that the two lodges in Chile, South America, are dead and an order has been issued to take up their charters.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The New Veteran's Jewel—Notes and Gossip.

A veteran's jewel has been ordered to be made and placed on sale, as follows: Consisting of a shield surrounded by scrollwork and surmounted by the escutcheon of the order; in the center three vertical bars enameled in the colors of the order; on the bars the letters K. P. and the Roman numerals XXV; at the bottom the words Pythian Veteran. The materials may be either gold or silver. This jewel is to be obtainable only by such as have been members of the order for twenty-five years.

A member of the order holding a withdrawal card may be admitted as a charter member of a new lodge upon payment of a fee of not more than \$1.

Major Jared Lawrence, the well known San Francisco society man and capitalist, is a relative of Justice H. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias.

The supreme lodge has voted \$20 per month to Lucretia Rathbone, a daughter of the founder of the order. Miss Rathbone recently had a stroke of paralysis.

It is the duty of every lodge to care for every sick and disabled knight in its midst.

MACCABEES.

A Tent's "Hustle" Committee—Notes of the Order.

Mount Vernon tent 4, District of Columbia, appoints a special "hustle" committee of one to look after every twelve members of the tent to see that the said twelve members fully understand the time of reviews, when assessments are due, etc., says the Bee Hive. It is made the duty of this special committee to also inform his class of twelve regarding the plans of the tent for increasing its membership and to induce each one to hustle a little if possible. It is a capital idea.

The ten largest tents in Maine have 1,029 members. One year ago the membership in the "big ten" was 590.

The work of the supreme tent in the state of Michigan is developing rapidly and most satisfactorily.

Bradford tent, the largest in Pennsylvania, continues to increase its membership, which is now over 1,200.

The twenty-one largest tents in Minnesota represent nearly 5,000 members.

Knights of Columbus.

The knights of Utica, N. Y., are to build a temple expected to cost at least \$50,000.

The council of New Rochelle, N. Y., has in course of construction a handsome clubhouse which is to contain a theater capable of seating at least 1,500 persons.

FRATERNAL MISCELLANY

It is planned to build a fraternal hotel in St. Louis for the accommodation of members of fraternal orders who visit the world's fair.

When the calf feels blue.

In stormy weather it will pay the feeder to stay in the feed lots with the calves all day. In bad weather a calf feels "blue" just as a human being, and often if left to himself will not eat. When the calf does not eat, he will not gain. At such times if the feeder who has petted his calves will stay in the feed lot, stir up the feed in one box, freshen it in another and offer a handful to the calf that is not eating the calf will come around his feeder for companionship and after he has had a few mouthfuls of feed will find that he is hungry and will eat a hearty meal. The calf makes a good gale from that day's feed.

ODD FELLOWS

There are some members in every lodge who are willing to work and do work, says the Odd Fellows' Herald. They can be relied upon in all the activities of lodge work. They do not decline when a committee for work is appointed. They attend the meetings regularly. If a member is reported on the sick list, they call, though their name is not on the visiting committee. What our lodges need is not more talented members nor more truth nor more money or opportunities, but downright, earnest, willing workers.

The jurisdiction of Virginia, Kansas and Alabama are agitating the importance of building and maintaining homes for the orphans, widows and old and indigent Odd Fellows.

The report of the secretary of the Rebekah assembly of Massachusetts shows that branch of the order in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 27,088 in 158 lodges.

A section has been added to the constitution of the grand lodge of Kansas to the effect that when a brother has reached sixty years of age and has been a member of the order for twenty-five years he cannot be dropped for nonpayment of dues and shall be entitled to all privileges except benefits.

The object of Odd Fellowship is to encourage a man to develop his highest capabilities, to make provision for his family and to do his best for his brother man—Odd Fellows' Sittings.

All branches of the order are doing fairly well in Alaska. The growth is slow, but sure. There are two subordinate lodges and one encampment in Alaska.

Interest in Odd Fellowship was never running higher than at the present time. Former members of the order are reinstating, members of defunct lodges are securing grand lodge cards and new lodges are being organized.

It is said that the two lodges in Chile, South America, are dead and an order has been issued to take up their charters.

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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

A HANDY FARM BUILDING.

Small Hoghouse Planned For Butchering and Other Jobs.

A Farm Journal reader wanted a plan for a hoghouse where he could keep four brood sows and fatten twenty to thirty young hogs in fall and winter. He wanted to cook all the food in it and keep the corn in the second story; also to be able to heat water for butchering time and have the fire safe. In reply to his request he was advised by the journal mentioned that such a house may be built for little money, the price of the lumber varying according to the locality: First dig trenches below frost depth and lay walls for the sills 16 by 24 and plan for a plank floor one foot to eighteen inches above the ground. Have the first story only high enough to clear a man's head, as it is warmer in winter. In the northwest corner have a chimney and food cobbler which will also heat the water. Here is a room 8 by 16 where the cooking, butchering and cutting up of meats may be done. When five pens are needed a movable partition may be put in at A, making another. Over this should be a large trapdoor in the second floor, through which ropes and blocks may be let down from the rafters to raise the pigs when dressed. Thus the water will not need to be carried far, and the work may proceed even if the day be stormy or severely cold.

Another plan is better because more roomy, but not so easily heated at farrowing time, the workroom being in the center of the building. This has the further advantage of permitting the operator to feed direct from the workroom. Such a place will be found convenient to do many odd farm jobs like painting, oiling harness, washing wagons, etc. The far end of the workroom has a rolling door large enough to run in a wagon.

FOWL KILLING.

How to Handle Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

Farmers seldom have any difficulty in killing their birds painlessly, but amateurs sometimes find the operation a difficult matter. An ignorant operator may unintentionally be guilty of cruelty. An attempt to wring the neck has been known to end in the head of the bird being twisted round and round, the result being that it comes to life again, says A. V. Mersch, the poultry man, who gives the following instruction for proper killing in New England Homestead:

Wringing the Neck.

Wringing the neck is one of the most painful ways of killing a fowl, and with care this should not be difficult. The fowl must be held firmly by the legs with the left hand, while the head is grasped with the right hand, with the thumb and fingers round the throat. The bird is then placed across the knees, breast downward, with the neck held over the right knee. The neck is then quickly and firmly extended and the head bent back suddenly with some force. By this means the neck should be dislocated just below the junction with the head. Another humane way of killing is to hold the fowl by the legs with the head hanging down and strike a sharp blow with a thick stick across the back of the head. A simple and effectual method is to hold the fowl firmly by the neck with the hand and swing the bird round, holding the neck tightly, when the weight of the fowl breaks the neck.

With the Knife.

Ducks are usually killed by thrusting a knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain. A usual mode of killing geese is to strike them a blow at the back of the neck and run a sharp pointed knife into the hollow at the junction of the head and neck. Turkeys are killed by thrusting a knife through the roof of the mouth, the wings being crossed to prevent struggling. Fowls must be bled also when killed.

When the Calf Feels Blue.

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THE RECENT WORK OF MARCONI

(Special Correspondence.)

TABLE HEAD, Glace Bay, Cape Breton, Nov. 7.—The eyes of all interested in wireless telegraphy are today turned to this bleak little point on the extremity of Cape Breton island, where a \$200,000 wireless telegraph station, designed for the purpose of flashing messages across the broad Atlantic, has been erected by Signor Marconi. It is not so long ago that the famous Italian inventor was satisfied to conduct his experiments in a humble way, but now that he has demonstrated the utility of his new method of communication he has at command every resource which the scientific and industrial world can give him.

Marconi's new station has some unique features, notably four steel towers rising to a height of 215 feet above the surface of the headland. These are constructed of bridge steel, each tower consisting of four columns connected by latticework of metal and further strengthened by ropes of wire anchored to the ground. The towers are so placed as to form the corners of a square, the sides of which are 210 feet long, every tower being connected with its neighbor by a horizontal bridge of wire. From this runs the electrical equipment upon which so much depends.

Fifty copper cables reach from each connecting wire to the operating house, erected in the center of the hollow square formed by the towers. Every cable is composed of seven strands an eighth of an inch in diameter, tightly twisted together. Seen from a short distance, these cables look to be single wires, but in reality there are 350 wires on a side, or 1,400 wires in all. The object of using many fine strands instead of a few large rods is possibly to secure a larger amount of surface for a given amount of copper. The "vertical wire" of the original Marconi experiments is thus found to be enormously multiplied, the effect being to develop longer Herz waves. More satisfactory results should consequently be obtained by the wireless expert.

As the fifty cables of each of the four groups go downward they converge a little toward the center of the four sided structure. The lower ends, therefore, are arranged along the sides of a square much smaller than that formed by their supports at the top. All terminate, of course, in the operating house. This is a long, low, narrow structure, guarded night and day by watchmen whose especial business it is to keep inquisitive visitors from prying into Marconi's secrets. In addition to steam engines and dynamos, the building contains a quantity of other apparatus, the secret of which is known only to Marconi and a few of the directors of his company. The engine represent 115 horsepower and are connected to what is known as an alternating current machine which will produce the electric spark necessary to agitate the ether in the air and produce the conditions favorable for transmitting messages.

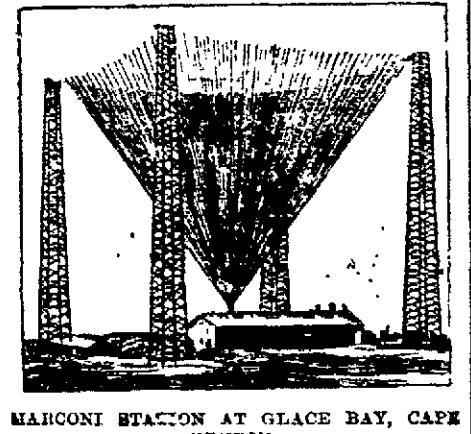
As his receiving instrument it is expected that Marconi will continue for the present to use his now famous coherer, although it is known that he has invented as a substitute for it a magnetic detector which is said to be more satisfactory in some respects. When he desires to make sure that the messages sent by his system are not intercepted or otherwise interfered with, he will doubtless make use of the tuning system, the rights to which he purchased last spring from the inventor, Professor M. I. Pupin of New York.

There are other novel points in the electrical equipment of this expensive wireless telegraph station. In place of the old fashioned induction coil transformers will be used.

As a matter of fact, the station here is almost a duplicate of that built some time ago at Cape Cod, though it contains many improvements which have been devised by the inventor since the Cape Cod station was erected. The station at Poldhu, in Cornwall, has also been modified on lines similar to the two structures in this country. Originally Poldhu boasted merely a great circle of poles in place of the steel towers, but a high wind played havoc with these and when the work of reconstruction was begun Marconi decided to copy the stations on this side of the Atlantic. The result as everybody knows, has been a great increase in the efficiency of the service.

In the United States the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America has been organized with a capital of millions, to control all the American business, including, of course, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. Companies have also been formed in England and Belgium.

H. A. DRUCE.



MARCONI STATION AT GLACE BAY, CAPE BRETON.

The Management of Wives.

The management of husbands is one of the stock questions of discussion at the women's clubs and congresses, but so far as known it is no nearer solution than it was in the beauteous days before women's clubs came to enlighten and delight the world. Men, whether at their clubs or elsewhere, rarely discuss the management of wives. This may be due to the fact that they never manage them or possibly to the further fact that, as no two women are alike, a different method is necessary in each individual case, and therefore no system covering a sufficient number of cases to make a basis for discussion could be devised.

However, an experiment in the management of wives is being tried in one of our new possessions which at least has the merit and virtue of novelty whether or not it brings practical results. Here is the case: One Sugimura, a Japanese, living at Waiakae, in Hawaii, was thoroughly in love with his wife. He was also a lover of truth. The Sugimura household was recently rent with internal dissension, growing out of jealousies and misunderstandings. The husband believed that his spouse had told him untruths. He therefore wrote her a sweet little note, inclosing his little finger, which he had neatly cut off with a meat ax. He told her that she had been guilty of untruths; that he had ten fingers and would cut one off each day until she promised not to tell falsehoods any more.

The reply of Mrs. Sugimura is not recorded nor the number of fingers sacrificed up to this writing. Husbands who contemplate the adoption of this plan for the management of their wives would perhaps do well to await the receipt of further Hawaiian advice.

Land Speculators and Irrigation.

The somewhat disgusting discovery has been made by Mr. Newell, hydrographer of the United States geological survey, who is in charge of the plans for the inauguration of the irrigation project approved at the last session of congress, that speculators have preempted much of the land to be reclaimed. Nine-tenths of it is public domain, and in anticipation of its reclamation by irrigation speculators have hastened to secure it under the homestead law. This will not, of course, exempt them from paying the cost of irrigation, about \$10 an acre, in ten annual payments, but it will enable them to hold the property and dispose of it at a round profit, thanks to the government's improvement.

Mr. Newell sees no way at present to prevent this exploitation of a national improvement for private gain, but hopes that the clause permitting the secretary of the interior to fix the size of homesteads in the reclaimed district, at forty, sixty, eighty or 100 acres may compel these speculators to dispose much of their holdings acquired under the 160 acre homestead allotment.

While the government will not lose anything by this flood of speculators the beneficent purpose of the law is likely to be seriously interfered with. Many prospective settlers will be unable to secure the benefits without submitting to the squeezing process at the hands of the speculators. The matter is one to which the coming congress should give early attention.

The fact may not be generally known that Uncle Sam is in the chrysanthemum business and that his exhibits in this line are something altogether gorgeous and almost unique. The chrysanthemum show which the secretary of agriculture has been giving in Washington has even excited the envy and admiration of the Japanese colony there, who allow that they never saw anything more beautiful at home. The specimens which have been grown under the direction of the agricultural department's experts rival the rarest of their kind in the world. Whether or not the raising of chrysanthemums is of any practical value to the science of agriculture, it is gratifying to know that the department is producing the best in the market.

The \$15,000 verdict against a New York musical magazine for having described a reputable composer and orchestra leader as a plagiarist whose repertory is stone dead would seem to show that there are limits beyond which it is not safe for a musical journal to go, even where the victim of this sort of criticism has not seen fit to advertise in the columns of a musical publication which resorts to such methods.

The Brooklyn boy who traversed by rail 6,000 miles on 10 cents is probably not much interested in the nationalization of railroads. He found that he could get along very comfortably and economically under private ownership.

Possibly the new cruisers of our navy will not be able to get into battle as quickly as some of the more speedy war vessels of other countries but it is expected that they will stay longer.

General De Wet found it comparatively easy to make a few hundred British generals, but when it came to eluding the ever watchful British he failed abjectly.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OLD CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Helsler, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herod; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Commodore; John Hooper, Vice Commodore; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Commodore; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Commodore; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE

Edwain Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

SUN RISES..... 7:57 MOON SETS..... 11:21 A. M.
 SUN SETS..... 4:53 FULL MOON..... 11:30 P. M.
 LENGTH OF DAY..... 10:10

Full Moon, Dec. 14th, 10h. 47m. evening, E.
 Last Quarter, Dec. 21st, 3h. 10m. evening, W.
 New Moon, Dec. 28th, 10:55m. evening, W.
 First Quarter, Jan. 5th, 4h. 55m. evening, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Forecast for New England: Fair and warmer Wednesday, except snow in northwest portion; Thursday fair, colder in west portion; variable winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE
HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

More snow.
 Old fashioned weather.
 Christmas eve two weeks from to-night.
 One hundred days of sleighing is predicted.
 The "Skates Sharpened" sign is seen once more.
 Hard weather for poor people who are short of fuel.
 Local coal dealers are overrun with demands for coal.
 The snow shoveling brigade has been called into activity.
 "Tis a good man doesn't swear when his pipes freeze up.
 Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.
 There has been more coasting than skating thus far this winter.
 The snow and the cold weather will make Christmas trade lively.
 Just the amount of snow for ideal sleighing, and of course you have had a ride?
 There is very little frost in the ground, but a good deal on top of it just now.

Horse Blankets, Fur & Plush Robes, Sleigh Belts. W. F. & C. E. Woods, 18 Congress St.

The cold has had the general effect of stiffening the prices of provisions, especially poultry.

Now the Oldest Inhabitant racks his memory for tales of cold snaps that were really worthy of the name.

Itching plies? Never mind if physicians have failed to cure. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

The schooner Jonathan Sawyer of the Dover Navigation company, Capt. B. O. Reynolds, is frozen in in the harbor at Bangor.

Winter was somewhat slow in coming, but the old fellow got down to business immediately on arrival, and is certainly doing his best to make up for lost time.

The steam roads have been greatly handicapped by the cold. The frost in the rails causes the trains, especially heavy ones, to slip. This is a general cause of lateness.

There is no such thing as a harmless cough. The trouble goes from bad to worse unless checked. Allen's Lung Balm cures the worst of colds. It allays inflammation and clears the air passages.

"I shed tears every time I shovelled coal upon the fire yesterday," was the expression of a Portsmouth man as he contemplated the high price of anthracite.

When the weather is so cold that the mercury tries to crawl into the bulb at the bottom of the thermometer, we are getting about as near the real thing as we want.

Some of the coal merchants are neglecting the opportunity to add some regular customers to their lists. Present liberality will be remembered long after the coal strike is forgotten.

The milkmen had a rough time of it on Tuesday morning; think of getting up at four o'clock and milking cows when the thermometer registered twelve or fourteen degrees below zero!

There is a brisk trade in the retail stores just at present in rubbers, over-shoes, leggings, ear lappers, mittens, soap stone and hot water bags. Flannel night robes with foot attachments are also in demand.

People are reckoning on a cold winter, and by the way it has started in they have good reason to think that it will be. Most of the merchants want a good crisp Christmas week, and it looks as though they would get it. With sleighing and fair weather, it will mean many dollars in their pockets.

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Schooner George B. Gordon Towed Into The Harbor.

Was anchored Off Odiorne's Point In A Serious Plight.

Nearly Every Member Of The Crew Severely Frost Bitten.

The three masted schooner George B. Gordon bound to Bangor from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, was towed into the harbor, Tuesday afternoon, by the tug M. Mitchell Davis in a very bad condition. The members of the vessel's crew were almost to a man severely frost bitten and will probably be brought to the Cottage hospital in this city today, for treatment.

The vessel was first seen Tuesday morning, being revealed to the men of the Wallis Sands life saving station by the momentary lifting of the heavy mist which hung over the ocean. She was then tacking in toward Portsmouth harbor. A little later, the schooner came to anchor off Odiorne's Point and it could then be seen that the sails were badly torn and were incased with ice.

Efforts to obtain a tug from Portsmouth failed, but in the course of the afternoon the M. Mitchell Davis went out of the harbor and Capt. Drew discovered the Gordon's serious plight. Aid was promptly rendered and the distressed schooner was towed to a safe anchorage.

The Gordon was out all Monday night and the sufferings of the crew were intense. The high wind necessitated energetic work, but the intense cold made it almost impossible for the men to stay long on deck and the freezing of the spray on the rigging and rigging soon rendered the schooner almost unmanageable. It was a wild night and none of the Gordon's crew will care for a repetition of the experience.

This is the same schooner which was reported ashore on Whale's Back Tuesday afternoon. This report was, however, later proven incorrect.

GRAND RUSH FOR COAL.

Local Dealers Beseet by Anxious Applicants For the Precious Fuel.

The cold weather drove the people to coal offices on Tuesday, and early in the morning the dealer refused to take any more orders until they caught up with what they had on the books. They have coal enough and are unwilling to let the people have it, if they will take small orders, so that all may have a little, and any one who will haul his own coal can get from a quarter to a half of a ton, providing he really needs it. This resulted in all the job wagons in the city being hired on Tuesday morning to haul coal at times there were twenty or thirty about the coal wharves waiting to load. The office of the largest coal dealers here was crowded all day and he superintendent stated that the demand for coal had been so great that he was obliged to refuse all orders or delivery, although they were allowing from a quarter to a half a ton to all who would furnish their own carts and take their turn in the line. He stated that the junior member of the firm was now in Philadelphia seeing that some of their coal was rushed along, and they now had probably enough to allow everybody a small quantity until more arrived, which is expected the latter part of the week. "We have refused all orders from outside the city," said he, "and even our wholesale customers up through the state have been refused until the local trade is taken care of. At one time Tuesday forenoon there were not thirty teams in line waiting to be weighed in, and get away with their orders."

At other places the same state of affairs existed. The books were closed to all further orders, but the companies were supplying small quantities if they could get teams to haul it off. They had refused all out of town orders, even when prices were offered for coal by the railroad in excess of the present price, which is nine dollars.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Met Last Evening and Passed the Paper Mill Water Resolution.

The common council held a special meeting on Thursday evening and passed the joint resolution authorizing the water commissioners to use the unexpended balance of the sum realized from the recent sale of water bonds for the purpose of extending the city system to Freeman's Point. Councilmen Hepworth, Manent, Newman, Stackpole, Tucker, Mar-

gesson, Pickering, McIntire, Housh and Assay were present.
 Councilman Pickering was chosen chairman pro tem. Clerk Nelson was present.

Councilman Tucker made a motion that the laborers employed on the job be paid \$2.00 per day. Councilman Newman thought \$2.00 a day little enough, but argued that to pass the motion meant a hold up in the work. The motion did not prevail and the joint resolution passed.
 Adjourned.

JOHN LANGDON CLUB MEETS.

Secretary Hazlett Resigns After Three Years' Service.

The annual meeting of the John Langdon club was held on Tuesday evening in the chapel of the North church on Middle street. Charles A. Hazlett tendered his resignation as secretary, after three years' service and Arthur H. Howard was chosen for the vacancy. George Parker was named as treasurer and the following gentlemen were elected members of the executive board:

Alfred F. Howard, Charles A. Hazlett, Henry C. Morrison, Dr. A. J. Lance, Charles W. Gray and Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.

Howard A. Bridgman, editor of the Congregationalist of Boston, delivered an interesting address on "Phases of Modern Journalism."

GOOD NEWS.

Orders Issued to Fit Reina Mercedes as a Training Ship.

Washington, Dec. 9.—An order issued at the navy department today that the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, now at Portsmouth, N. H., be fitted out as a training ship.

The above dispatch will be the best of news to the friends of this naval station. It means the carrying out of the original intentions in regard to the disposition of the Reina Mercedes. To remodel the old Spanish cruiser into a first class training ship will mean the expenditure of over one half a million dollars, \$375,000 alone being estimated for construction and repair department. Coming as it does when the work on the Raleigh is about done it will be joyfully received by the mechanics of Portsmouth and vicinity.

THE DRAMA, OUR FOLKS.

The drama, Our Folks, received a very creditable presentation at the hands of the Strawberry Bank Grange Dramatic club on Tuesday evening in Odil Fellows hall. The audience was of good size and appreciative. The roles were distributed as follows: Captain Thompson, a retired ship-master, C. A. Parmenter

Harry Thompson, his son,
 Charles A. Reynolds
 Captain Sleeper, a retired Californian, Edward Patterson
 Paddy Sleeper, his son, Carl Sherwood

Hiram Small, a mill owner, Joseph W. Nay
 Phil, Captain Thompson's man-of-all-work, Charles Hodgdon
 Mrs. Thompson, good as gold, Mrs. Mabel Watson

Mrs. Sleeper, hoping against hope, Mrs. Edith Lillie
 Becky Sleeper, her daughter, Mrs. Lottie Patterson
 Silly York, slipshod, but willing, Miss Amy Richardson
 Hulda Prime, full of complaints, Mrs. James Foote

LAST NIGHT MORE COMFORTABLE.

There was much less discomfort last night than the night before. Notwithstanding that it was just as cold, it did not seem so. There was a conspicuous absence of that arrow-like wind, which penetrated to the very souls of people Monday evening.

Frost on the windows was less opaque, and it was really quite comfortable walking for persons well wrapped and adequately underclothed. Lights in many store windows were kept burning all night on account of freezable goods inside.

SLIGHT BLAZE.

There was a fire at Freeman's Point on Tuesday, but it was extinguished before much damage had been done without calling out the fire department.

The blaze caught back of a stove in one of the draughting rooms of the White Mountain Paper company and the wall was burned away for four or five feet.

SPRAINED HIS ANKLE.

J. P. Banks of Moses H. Goodrich S. P. Co., met with an accident while engaged in fighting the fire at Christian Shore on Tuesday and as a consequence he is confined to his home with a sprained ankle.

For over 50 years Ayer's Pills have been the standard family pill. Act directly on the liver, gently laxative.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY'S START.

Western Union President Began As A Messenger Without Pay.

"I had been living with my mother on a farm in Will county, not far from Joliet, and having reached the age of 15, I thought it time to start out in the world for myself," explained Mr. Clowry to the interviewer. "Ever since I first heard of the telegraph I was fascinated with its workings, and at that time my chief ambition was to be able to send a message over the wires."

"What kind of work do you want to do?" the operator asked me. I replied that I didn't suppose I was capable of doing anything but carrying messages. "Well," he said, "we don't pay boys anything for the first six months; but if you want to work you will have a chance to learn the business. When you're in the office you can easily pick up the knack of operating the keys, and, eventually, you'll get an office of your own."

"I hadn't expected to earn any money at first, so I told him I was ready to begin work at once. That was the beginning of my experience in the telegraph business."

"But if you received no money for six months, how did you live in Joliet during that time?" I asked Col. Clowry.

"I was able to earn money by doing various odd jobs around town, and, of course, my expenses were very low. For a while I used to get my own meals. I had learned to do plain cooking at home, and it was no hardship for me to fry an egg or broil a piece of steak. Joliet was a very small town in 1882, and I had never been accustomed to luxurious living at home. I had to work long hours at the office. I was the only messenger and had all the work to do, so I hardly had time to be homesick. After my life on the farm, Joliet was a regular metropolis in my eyes, and I found much to interest me. Of course, I was discouraged at times. I was very young to be away from home and dependent on my own resources, and it was only natural that I should occasionally get the blues. But for the most part I was wrapped up in my work and occupied with ambitious plans for the future."

"Were you able to learn telegraphy in a short time?"

"Yes, it seemed to come natural to me. I always liked mechanics and didn't rest until I knew the function of every key and lever connected with the instrument in the office. Within two months I was able to send and receive a message, and in four months I was quite as expert as the regular operator. He was surprised at the readiness with which I learned and remarked one day that I wouldn't remain a messenger boy long. This encouraged me, of course, but I had not the least idea how soon I should be given an office of my own."—Success.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.

The following officers of St. Andrews lodge, No. 56, A. F. A. M., were installed in Masonic hall on Monday evening, by Past Grand Master John Pender.

Worshipful Master, A. M. Barton;
 Senior Warden, H. P. Montgomery;
 Junior Warden, J. T. Davis;
 Treasurer, F. B. Coleman;
 Secretary, F. J. Rider;
 Senior Deacon, Ralph W. Jenkins;
 Chaplain, Willis N. Rugg;
 Tyler, J. H. Wilson.

P. A. C. MEETING.

At the regular monthly meeting of the P. A. C. Tuesday evening, fourteen new members were admitted. The matter of the observance of Christmas day was left entirely in the hands of the board of directors. A unusually large crowd was in attendance and at the conclusion of the meeting a lunch was served.

MARITIME NOTES.

Arrived, Dec. 8.—Schooner James Young for Portsmouth; tug H. A. Mathes, Capt. Drew, Boston for Portsmouth; barge Elliot, Capt. Frisbee, Boston for Elliot, light.

TO BE REPEATED.

If the evening be fair the musical program which was sung at the North church last Sunday evening will be repeated on Sunday, Dec. 14.

Every family should have its household medicine chest—and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Nature's remedy for coughs and colds.

"STREETS OF TOKIO."

They Will Open at Freeman's Hall This Evening.

"The Streets of Tokio" open this evening at Freeman's hall under the direction of the ladies of the Universalist church, and will be one of the events of the season. In Concord, where it was recently given, the "streets" created a decided sensation and throughs patronized them. The Portsmouth parish will present the innovation on even a larger scale, so do not fail to be present. A change of programme will be given each evening.

The following are the pagoda committees in charge of "The Streets of Tokio":

Japanese House—Mesdames George E. Leighton, Tacation Betton, Mary Stewart Cole, George French, James Hall, Harvey C. Rich, Allen A. Rand, Misses Alice E. Rand, Grace S. Rand, Grace Manent, Nellie M. Walden.

Fancy articles—Misses Alice E. Hanscom, Florence H. Dimick, Anna E. Mendum, Mesdames Albert H. Entwistle, John S. Grant, Clarence H. Paul.

Dairy—Mesdames Henry Wendell, Annie Brown, Joseph Hett, Frank C. Langley, Lyman T. Pray, Susan E. Preston, William H. White, Jr., Miss Nellie Whitcomb.

These are to be lighted by electricity.

Japanese Well—Mesdames Clinton Humphreys, F. E. H. Marden, Richard Walden, Grace Kennison.

Aprons—Mesdames Adelaide P. Conner, Harry J. Freeman, Fannie S. Hathaway, Andrew P. Wendell, John H. Walton, George D. Whittier.

Ante-con-ante—Misses Alice White, Alice Norton.

Dolls—Mrs. Freeman R. Garrett, Misses Florence Garrett, Marion Grant, Grace Sides, Helen Garrett. Handkerchiefs—Mesdames George S. Baker, Frank Laskey, Misses Alice M. Craig, Carrie A. Craig, Margaret Fletcher, Mary Freeman, Emma Smart, Rachael Tucker.

Japanese Tea Table—Misses Frances P. Wendell, Antoinette Sides, Ruth Wendell.

Candy—Misses Margaret Garrett, Marion Brown, Annie M. Furber, Margaret Furber, Alice M. Gerrish, Florence Hanscom, Ella F. Lowd, Ethel Pollard, Mabel L. Shedd.

Ice Cream and Cake—Mesdames Lucy K. Lord, Fred S. Knowles, Annie M. Plaisted, Primmerman, Ella F. Sawyer, Misses Bessie Brown, Violet Brackett, Grace Brown, M. Ellen Gammon, Sarah Johnson, Marion Miller, Molly Newton, Bertha Plaisted, Masters Garland Bosworth, Cur-ted, Masters Garland Bosworth, Cur-ted.

The general chairman of all the committees is Mrs. Mary S. Cole.

Rev. George E. Leighton is chairman of advertising; the decorations are under the supervision of C. Fred Cole and Clarence H. Paul.

PERSONALS.

John Carroll, the popular chef at Ham's restaurant, is to become a benedict next week. The bride-to-be is a well known Dover young lady.

James R. Morrison, who has been visiting in Portsmouth, his former home, during the spring and summer, left on Tuesday for his home in Florida, to join his wife.

BOARD OF MANAGERS MEET.

The board of managers for the Home for Aged Women met there on Tuesday afternoon, but as the attendance was small, because of the severe weather, no special business was transacted.

Mrs. N. M. Parry and Mrs. Robert Patterson are the visiting committee for December.

TRAINS DELAYED.

Railroad travel has been delayed again today by drifting snow. Train No. 11 from Boston did not arrive here until after eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The struggle for coal still continues at the coal yards.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
 will positively cure deep-seated
 COUGHS,
 COLDS,
 CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
 A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
 A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
 Sold by all Druggists.

RESCUED BY LIFE-SAVERS.

Sailors On Gloucester Schooner Have Tough Time.

The Lady Antrim Goes Aground On Wood Island.

Jaffrey's Point Crew Credited With Bringing Vessel Off.

The small two masted schooner Lady Antrim, from Gloucester, with 400 bbls. of salt consigned to Messrs. Gray and Prime of this city, is now tied up at Piscataqua wharf, where she has been an object of interest all day.

The little craft is encased in ice from bow to stern and the rigging is in the same shape. Both jibs are gone and the other sails are soiced up as to be of no use.

When boarded by a Herald reporter this morning, Capt. Campbell and his crew of two men, with hands and feet badly frozen, were huddled about a warm fire in the galley stove.

"Yes," said Captain Campbell, "we had a terrible experience and owe the safety of the vessel, if not our lives, to the brave life-saving crew at Jaffrey's Point station. When they boarded us, we had about given up all hope and I tell you the sight of those brave fellows clambering over the rail was one that we shall not soon forget. It renewed life in us and we were able to live through the terrible hours that followed."

"The Lady Antrim sailed from Gloucester harbor Sunday morning," continued Captain Campbell, "and ran into a gale at once. When nearing this harbor, the gale increased and our jibs and foresail were blown away. The loss of the jibs left the schooner unmanageable and we went ashore on Wood Island at seven o'clock that evening. Luckily we struck on a sandy bottom, for had we hit the rocks, it would have been all over in a twinkling."

"The sea went completely over us throughout the long night. Nobody could live on the deck and we locked ourselves in the cabin and managed to keep alive."

"Monday noon, the life saving crew boarded us and it was due wholly to them that the vessel was not driven on the rocks. They pounded away at the ice and managed to free the anchor. The schooner was hauled off and the tug arrived in time to bring us up this morning."

The Lady Antrim's crew consisted of Capt. Campbell, A. H. Smith and Andrew J. Dunham. The two last named were badly frozen.

Feed For Winter Layers.

I feed a mash as early in the morning as possible made of cornmeal, two and a half pounds; shorts, two and a half pounds; swine and poultry meal, eight ounces; tablespoonful salt and boiling water sufficient to mix it, says L. D. Deneth, a Maine farmer. To this I occasionally add a tablespoonful powdered charcoal and during cold weather a teaspoonful red or cayenne pepper daily. This is for sixty-three hens and a cockerel. At noon they have the house waste or corn, oats or wheat. I feed some green bone during the winter, give them some hay or green feed every day, keep shells, grit and water constantly before them. At night give them as much corn as they will eat.

My feed trough is made of galvanized iron, V shaped, supported by board ends and top, so they can get little or no dirt into it or tip it over. The daily cost of feeding sixty-three hens and one cockerel, allowing the value of waste from house equivalent to two quarts of corn, is 23 cents, with the following prices per bushel: Corn, 55 cents; oats, 38 cents; wheat, \$4.25; cornmeal, 55 cents; shorts, \$1.10 per hundred pounds; green bone, 3 cents per pound; grit, a cent, and shells, a cent.

Grafted Peach Trees.

Little peach trees that were budded this year and are now in good condition may be taken up about November and safely kept over winter in a cool, damp cellar, but their roots must not be allowed to get dry or they will be damaged. They should have their roots covered with earth the same as if they were heeled in out of doors, and this must be moistened from time to time, unless the cellar is very damp, which is not likely to be the case. They can be set in nursery rows next year or into the orchard next spring.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

The announcement that a storage battery trust has been formed suggests the possibility that a storage battery that stores has been discovered at last.

It might be inferred from the remarks of President Mitchell that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and himself may yet become quite chummy.

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All improvements, 7 rooms on 1 side, rents for \$48 a month.

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Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

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Old Furniture

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